A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. AND THE

TERMS, \$2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed soger than three months \$2,50 will be charged. (C)- Papers not discontinued till arrearages are paid. My All correspondence abould be addressed to the

80 Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

HOW MANY KERNELS IN THE HILL! As the seed for an acre of corn costs less than the kernels and make no allowance for the

the same ground again to harvest the potatoes. It the pasture which she had was poor, and in winis better to plant a larger number of kernels at ter her feed has been good hay; as a general first and then pluck up a portion of the stalks at thing good rowen or second crop. Mr. Jewett the first or second header of trop air or eight kerthe first or second hoeing; drop six or eight ker- or different keeping from that above stated, nels in each hill.

We advise young farmers not to put ashes in the hill, with the corn; the lie they make is often destructive to the young roots when they first protrude from the kernel. The ashes may be dropped on the hill as soon as you have planted your field, and this is better than to wait till the corn is up; it is less labor and it tends eattle that would give as much in proportion to their better to keep off the worms. Bury neither corn size. nor potatoes deep; both should lie on an easy bed, for the first shoots tend downward when the soil will permit them. When the earth is moist enough half an inch of covering, pressed down with the hoe, is better than more.

THE FIRST WEEDING.

In ground that is well manured you will be likely to be troubled with many weeds, which render the labor of the first hoeing arduous .-You will save much labor if you will recollect to pass a broad brush harrow over your cornfield just as the corn makes its appearance; you will thus give the young corn a week the start will thus give the young corn a week the start of the crows adspictors of took scions, sharpening them at each end, bark and wood, above and below the wound.

Those who ploughed green sward last fall for Those who ploughed green sward last fall for the purpose of planting potatoes this spring, will in an easier or better way? if so, will you ing that a spoonful of plaster, applied as soon as the potatoe comes up, will increase the harvest. Plaster seems to aid the potato on all kinds of land, though not equally. We have seen soils where a common spoonful of plaster proved as useful as a shovelful of manure.

If the land is in good order and the soil sufficiently mellow, the potato vines will need but very little hilling. The potatoes will make a bed for themselves in the rotting sod. We have raised at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre without hilling up enough to hide the plaster : it could be seen through the summer.

SOWING GRASS SEED AMONG CORN. of sowing down in July, at the last hoeing of the corn, will take care and not make large hills ; it is quite convenient to draw a little fresh earth up to the corn at the first hoeing, as it serves to bury the small weeds in the hill, and to soften the crust of the soil, which hardens too much unless often stirred or buried with fresh mould. After the first hoeing there is no ad-

In sandy loams it is often found difficult to make the grass seed take well, either on the sward in August, or in the spring when sown with grain. But we have seen fields, that were sown in July, that have given very good clover, though the soil was a light sandy loam. William Clark, Esq., of Northampton, has succeeded ill ventilated room were either faded, or bad in flavor. Though cheese should not be kept in a close, if lavor. Though cheese should not be kept in flavor. In sandy loams it is often found difficult to remarkably well on his sandy plains, by sowing his clover seed after the last hoeing of his corn, at the and of June or the beginning of July.

flavor. Though cheese should not be kept in too high a temperament, yet they will bear the summer heat very well, provided they have a constant supply of good air. [Albany Cult.

Why may not the Lucerne (French clover) be sown in July among corn? It is exceedingly difficult to manage Lucerne the first season, as it must be wed if sown in the apring, and if the sowing is delayed till the last of August, it is liknow that if cabbage stumps of any variety are able to be winter-killed, like red clover. We invite our friends who wish to try this kind of three, or even four good sound heads will grow on them; and this they will do year after year, grass, to make an experiment on a small scale, among their corn in July.

TREES IN BLOSSOM.

Peach, pear, cherry and apple trees are now, May 6th, in full blossom in the latitude of Bos-May 6th, in full blossom in the latitude of Boston. It was feared that the cold winter had done the job for the peach buds for this season, but we find a full blossom in many places. It was have no sudden changes of weather in May we shall be likely to abound in fruit. The buds are exceeding tender, when they first come out, and a frost is then fatal; it is semetimes destructive after the fruit is fully formed, but this atructive after the fruit is fully formed, but this is not often the case.

ASPARAGUS. We had the honor of receiving a basket full of Asparagus buds a few days since, from a Lady on Mount Auburn, which was cut in a proper manner; and was accompanied by these if we may judge from the appearance of their new buildings. In some orchards last season we saw the trees entirely stripped of leaves by these vermin. It is inexcussible to let them make such havoc when they

may be so easily killed. Soap suds will kill them when out of the nest; but the best instrument next to your fingers, and for nests out of your reach, is the conical brush, which may be found at the seed and tool stores. Attack them early in the morning, or at noon, in the nest.

GOOSE OIL FOR SORE TEATS. Mr. E. Merriam of Bedford, who keeps a large number of milk cows, says he finds goose oil the best article to heal chapped and sore teats.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FINE YOUNG COW.

MR. EDITOR,-Dear Sir: As another arguany other seed, it is poor business to count out your paper the following statement of facts. A worms and the birds. We knew a man who refused to make use of a complanter because he
could not be warranted that it should always

hill

Jimet of cow raised and owned by Mr. Counge

April 6th, 1843, the cow herself being three years
old the same spring. The call sucked her five
weeks. From the time of her calving she supplied one family with milk through the whole fused to make use of a correlator because he could not be warranted that it should always drop just four kernels of corn in each hill.—

Some farmers replant their fields when at the end of May they find vacant hills; but this which is last planted is not certain to be impregnated sufficiently with pollen to make full ears.

Other farmers plant potatoes in the vacant spots. The objection to this is, the labor of carrying such bulky seed over a whole field to apply a few hills, and the labor of traversing the same ground again to harvest the potatoes. It neither grain or roots, but simply grass and hay. She has had one thing in addition which few She has had one thing in addition which few cows get, the utmost care, regularity of feeding and perfect cleanliness

Truly yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Two hundred and seventy-three pounds of butter from a young cow that has fattened her calf, fed only on hay and grass, are quite uncommon for

We can build up a most noble stock from our na tive cows, if we will but attend to it. [Editor.

SAVING TREES GIRDLED BY MICE.

MR. EDITOR,-Sir: Some five or six years since, on examining my orchard, early in the Spring, I found to my sorrow, that the mice had been feasting upon the bark of two or three of my best trees, one of which I had grafted into partees only two years before. This tree was then about eight inches in diameter, and they had completely girdled it, near the ground, a

space six or seven inches wide.

I expected to lose the tree; in fact I knew that the tree would die unless something was

stalks as ought to stand, though your harrow should bury some of them up.

PLASTER ON POTATOES.

Those who ploughed green sward last fall for

W. AMORY.

trees that have been girdled by mice.

TASTE FOR FLOWERS. A love of flowers one of the earliest of our tastes, and certainly one of the most innocent. The cultivation of flowers, while it forms an elegant amusement, for themselves in the rotting sod. We have raised at the rate of 400 bushels to the acre without hilling up enough to hide the plaster; it could be seen through the summer.

SOWING GRASS SEED AMONG CORN.

Those who intend to make trial of the plant of may be cultivated to as great perfection in the garden of the peasant as of the peer. It is a taste, too, which, is well adapted to the female character, and affords much rational amu to the recluse, who by choice or chances is sepa-rated "from the crowded haunts of men, in busy cities pent."

To KILL FLIES IN A CHEESE-ROOM OR ELBEmould. After the first hoeing there is no advantage in hilling up and placing the corn roots is deeper and colder earth than they choose for themselves.

In sandy loams, it is often found difficult to

> CABBAGE HEADS FROM STUMPS. Jar Bates, of Norridgewock, Maine, writing to the Farmers' Journal, says: "I do not know what on them; and this they will do year after year, until they die by accident. They are managed in the following manner: The upper, narrow-leafed sprouts, which would bear seed, are carefully rubbed off, and likewise all the lower, round-leafed ones, which latter will form heads, leaving only so many of these as the strength of the sulmy and the soil are caushle of princing

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1844.

Editors' Memorandum.

A crop of corn in the District of Columbia.

The capacity of the soil in and about the city of Washington is demonstrated in an experiment of Mr. Hickey, a Clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, who resides about two miles from the Capitol, near the turnpike road leading to Bladensburg. Mr. H. has a family of slaves by whom, overlooked by an Irishman, his labor is performed. The last year, instead of pursuing the old practice and going over some twenty acres to be planted in Indian corn producing at the rate of two to three barrels to the acre, he prepared and planted only four acres. This land he matured at the rate of about 120 small horse cart loads to the acre, ploughing the ground more than once until it was well pulverized. The ground was furrowed in rows at four feet distance, and the bills in the rows were suffered to stand two feet apart with three stalks in a hill. A practical farmer of the neighborhood is of opinion that the crop would have been larger if there had been two instead of three blades in a hill. The corn in Maryland is of much higher and larger growth than the New England corn, and requires a less number of blades and a greater distance to the hills. In the lighter lands they have only a single blade to the hill, and the hills four feet distant—in the better lands two blades at the same distance, Mr. Hickey's field was three blades at only two feet one way and four feet the wold. It has not the season been peculiarly favorable for corn, Mr. H. now thinks his crop turned out to be an uncommon one—22 1.2 barrels of shelled corn, (five bushels to crop would have been a failure from the too great number and contiguity of the blades. But his crop turned out to be an uncommon one— 22 1-2 barrels of shelled corn, (five bushels to

22 1-2 barrels of shelled corn, (five bushels to the barrel,) on one acre, and 20 barrels to the acre of the three other acres—making his whole crop 412 1-2 bushels.

The largest producing acre was upon a young apple orchard, which had but now commenced bearing, and produced besides the corn with the growth of the trees about ten bushels of choice apples. It may be readily perceived that the four acres of ground is now in a condition to produce double and perhaps treble crops without further manuring from three to five years. How great must be the gain of capital and labor expended on such improved education.

The land of Washington. His zeal for Agricul-cultural improvements. His farms on the Potomac. Emigration to Fairfax. It is now nearly ninety years since George Washington came into the ownership and pos-session of the estates at Mount Vernon. At

duced from the Washington estates, and this those estates as early as 1759 yielded in such quantities that Washington himself shipped the production of his own farms directly to Europe on his own account, consigning it to a commission merchant. All his articles of luxury and most of those for family convenience, whether of apparel or food, were imported directly from

horses." were upon this ground.

Still farther north nearer to Alexandria and separated from the others by Little Hunting Creek lies the River farm: this farm contained in 1793 1207 acres of ploughable land—had an overlooker's house of one large and two small rooms, below and one or two above—sufficient covering for fifty or sixty negroes—a large barn and stables gone much to decay. It consisted of seven fields of arable of about 120 acres each—a pasture of 112—orchards 84, and clover lots of 32 acres.

of 32 acres.

The four farms were particularly described from an actual survey by Washington himself—in a letter written to the celebrated Arthur Young, an emineat patron of British Agriculture with whom Washington corresponded for several years. The letter is dated Dec. 12, 1793, at Philadelphia, soon after the commencement of the first Congress in Washington's second term for the Presidency. Then engrossed in public business, the illustrious hero and stateman was at that time anxious to lease his four outside farms for a term of years; and to enable his correspondent to invite English practical farmers to come to this country, he is particular in his survey and description of the four farms.

yet to have been verified; yet, after struggling for nearly half a century with the advantages which the federal government have brought along, Washington as a city is growing into permanency and beauty. The day must be far distant when she can compete in wealth and business with other great cities of the country. Nothing, however, can so much contribute to her growth, as the agricultural repoyation of the Nothing, however, can so much contribute to her growth, as the agricultural renovation of the worn out lands around her; and in ne part of America does the country afford a better prospect of gain to improved cultivation than in the healthy grounds within twenty miles of the city, which have been worn out by continual exhaustion.

Washington continues: "The soil of the washington continues: "The soil of the Polomac. Emigration to Fairfax.

It is now nearly ninety years since George Washington came into the ownership and possession of the estates at Mount Vernon. At that d stance of time those estates were in their highest position of value and production. To-bacco, the great source of wealth to the first Virginia planters, was the surplus article produced from the Washington estates, and this those estates as early as 1759 yielded in such quantities that Washington himself shipped the production of his own farms directly to Europe

been recovered.

"This river, which encompasses the land the and in the spring with the greatest profusion of shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable sheries appertain to the es-tate; the whole shore, in short, is one entire

of apparel or food, were imported directly from England. As a sample of the princely style in which a Virginia planter lived 85 years ago, we subjoin an order for goods sent out by George Washington soon after his marriage with Mrs. Custis. This lady, young and beautiful at the time of her marriage to a second husband, was busband; and in virtue children by her former busband; and in virtue of the nest conexion, inherited with her two children by her former subject of the nest conexion, inherited with her two children by her former subject of the nest conexion, inherited with her two children by her former was down in rigima beside these catages it is mentioned that she had some hundred thousand dollars in ready money. Her property was kept separate from that which Washington owned in person: some of her property consisted of stock in the bank of England.

The quantity of tobacco shipped from his own estates, as incidentally appears from his correspondence, in one season was seventy hogsheads, and that from the Custis estates on York and largest rights and in the spring with the greatest profusion of shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, bass, earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to the shad, herrings, base; earp, perch, sturgeon, &c. Several valuable fisheries appertain to th pondence, in one season was seventy hogsheads, and that from the Custis estates on York and James rivers, about fifty hogsheads.

Washington's estates consisted of five farms upon the Potomac and of a plantation in the valley of the Shenandoah some sixty miles distant. He had besides large tracts upon the Ohio and Kenahwa rivers. Without describing the Shenandoah lands he represents them to be better than those near his residence upon the Potomac:

water.
The amount of cultivation at the Mount Verlar description of the state and condition of his estates in the county of Fairfax, with a map of their position.

The amount of cultivation as the consideration of the state and condition of his estates in the county of Fairfax, with a map of their position. estates in the county of Fairfax, with a map of their position.

Dogue run farm consisted of 650 acres of cleared land, divided into seven tillage fields of 75 acres each, and in six fields of meadow or mowing land, averaging about twenty acres each: in 1793 this farm had a single building of one room on the floor and one above for the overlooker, with huts sufficient for covering for forty odd negroes. This farm is situated upon the lowlands of Dogue creek, a small stream emptying into the Potomac, at the south-west point of Washington's lands.

On the north-east side of Dogue creek and bordering the Potomac southerly from Mount Vernon, is situated the Union Farm containing 928 acres of cleared land, divided into seven tillage fields of about 125 acres each—a meadow to of 42—another of 25 acres, and a clover lot of 20 acres. On this farm Washington in 1793 had "a newly creeted brick barn, perhaps superior to any in America;" and he built a new house for the overlooker of two rooms sixteen by eighteen feet on the floor, and two above—with buildings for the overlooker of two rooms sixteen by eighteen feet on the floor, and two above—with buildings for the everlooker of two rooms sixteen by eighteen feet on the floor, and two above—with buildings for the everlook of 250 acres and a clover lot from the year 1788 to the year 1796; and from this fact resulted his anxiety to lease them for a term of years.

In another letter to Arthur Young in 1787 washington thus describes the system of farming in Virginia. "The cultivation of tobacco

rior to any in America;" and he built a new house far the overlooker of two rooms sixteen by eighteen feet on the floor, and two above—with buildings for the covering and accommodation of fifty odd negroes.

Above the two above described upon the west side of the Potemae and bordering on the North Little Hunting Creek, another stream emptying into the Potemae is the Mansion House farm surrounding the beantiful position of the family residence of Washington. The size of the cleared fields of this farm is not given in Washington, is a good preparation for wheat; then a crop of wheat; after which the cleared fields of this farm is not given in Washington is respited (except from weeds and every trash that can contribute to its foulness) for about eighteen months; and so on, alternately, ington's description: apparently upon the map it would seem to be about 500 acres. It should be kept in mind that this and all the farms are without any dressing till the land is exhausted be kept in mind that this and all the farms are surrounded by forest, cleared mostly of its principal timber, but still growing in wood; this woodland is generally higher and lighter land than that cleared for the several farms.

North of the Dogue farm upon the sources of the Dogue run creek is the Muddy Hole Farm, consisting of eight tillage fields of from 52 to 80 acres each, and a clover lot of 20 acres, in the whole 476 acres cleared; a house for the overwhole 476 acres cleared; a house for the overhooker, with covering for thirty negroes, and "a tolerably good barn with stables for the work letter to you were originally very good; but whole 476 acres cleared; a house for the overwhole 476 acres cleared; a house for the overlooker, with covering for thirty negroes, and "a
tolerably good barn with stables for the work
horses" were upon this ground.

Still farther north nearer to Alexandria and
Still farther north nearer to Alexandria and
from the others by Little Hunting

The nin manufactory near

PIN STICKING. The pin manufac Pin Sticking. The pin manufactory near Derby, Conn., has a contrivance for sticking pins in papers, which is quite marvellous. It takes in England, 60 females to stick in one day, by sunlight, 90 packs, consisting of 302, 460 pins—the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman.—Her sole occupation is to pour them, a gallon at a time, into a hopper, from whence they come out all neatly arranged upon their several papers! The mechanism, by which the labor of 50 persons is daily saved, yet remains a mystery to all but the inventor; and no person but the single one who attends to it, is, upon any pretext, whatevor, allowed to enter the room where it operates.

HON. MR. WRIGHT'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE ON THE TARIFF.

abject. It will be seen that he considers the duty

follows: Wool costing over 7 cents per pound, paid a duty so per cent. pig Leather and manuf's. of, from 13 to 29 to Glass 29 to Hemp, cordage, and duck 22 to

There may have been other articles, but thes

ing results:
The imports of wool for the year was less than the average for the six years by
The imports of woollens

65

65 not rolled pigs leather, and manufacglass hemp, cordage and duck Mr. Wright said he was aware that these

		ports of wool for 1843, were	leas	than fo
		by	23	per cent
he	im	ports of woollens	56	66
	44	cottons	58	66
	46	silks	61	66
	44	iron, rolled	66	44
	44	" not rolled .	58	- 66
	44	" pigs	78	44
	44	leather and manufactures		
		of	65	44
		glass	72	
	44	hemp, cordage and duck	2	46
	66	cotton bagging	66	- 66
	44	suggar and syrup	48	44
	64	paper.	10	- 64
P	rom	these comparisons he was	forced	to con

Prom these comparisons he was forced to conclude that these daties had had the influence upon the trade in the articles, which the excessive rates would indicate, and had proved to be prohibitory much beyond their revenue power.

Mr. Wright then considered the influences upon each of the great interests of manufactures, commerce, and agricultare, of such prohibitory, compared with properly arranged revenue daties.

He contended that evon manufactures would be more benefitted by such incidental protection as properly discriminating revenue duties would afford, than by such prohibitory duties as would break up and destroy trade. The former would afford stable protection, because the wants of the treasury would always be about the same. It would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the treasury must be supplied by taxes of some sort, and these would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the treasury must be supplied by taxes of some sort, and these would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the treasury must be supplied by taxes of some sort, and these would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the treasury must be supplied by taxes of some sort, and these would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the treasury must be supplied by taxes of some sort, and these would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the treasury must be supplied by taxes of some sort, and these would afford that protection without just ground of complaint to any interest, because the majority of the country. They were destructive of revence, and therefore were just matters of complaint to all who were not benefitted by any prohibitory dative, while all were taxed for the benefit of that few. Hence such a system could never be content under it. The revence system, and the incidental prot plaint to all who were not benefitted by them; and, speaking in reference to the whole country, few in the comparison could be benefitted by any prohibitory daty, while all were taxed for the benefit of that few. Hence such a system could never be stable, because the majority of the country could never be content under it. The revenue system, and the incidental protection to be afforded by it, would be stable, because the taxes would be for revenue; because the revenue would always be required; and because the revenue would always be repoired; and because the changes in it could never be extensive, so as to produce great fluctuations and changes of interest.

He said it was a point of great dispute, who in fact paid the daty imposed upon an article of foreign manufacture; whether the foreign producer or the domestic consumer. It was a point he had never the domestic consumer. It was a point he had never the domestic consumer. It was a point he had never the domestic consumer. It was a point he had never the foreign producer or conclusions were, that the present daty upon wool of the finer qualities, although little exceeding the first of the United States, and the desired to produce or or the content of the commercial antion, must depend exclusively upon the markets of the United States, and that they deserved all the protection which a revenue system of duties would afferd. They were great and worthy interests, and, as such, had a right to claim their proper weight in this legislation; and they domestic care.

Notither our time not appear with the others that the present day upon wool of the finer qualities, although little exceeding wool of the finer qualities, although little exceeding the content of the commercial antion, must depend exclusively and the convertion of the commercial antion, must depend exclusively on the mixets of the United Stat

SENATE ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. W. has made a very ingenious address on this subject. It will be seen that he coasiders the daty subject it is will be seen that he coasiders the daty on tool as too high and prohibitory, while most of those who object to the tariff insist that the wood growing interest is not stefficiently protected—that the daty is too low compared with that on other articles.

Mr. Wright of New York addressed the Senate, yesterday, (April 19th.) on the subject of a modification of the tariff. He referred briefly to passed, cannot be a facilitated to the subject of a modification of the tariff. He referred briefly to passed, cannot and any the subject of a modification of the tariff. He referred briefly to passed, the cannot be added to the subject of a modification of the public lands, as prominent among those resonation of the public lands, as prominent among those resonations of the public lands, as prominent among those resonations of the public lands, as prominent among those resonations of the public lands, as prominent among those resonations of the public lands, as prominent among those resonations of the daties upon imports. He said the manufacturing and mechanical interests Satest, but he manufacturing and mechanical interests Satest, Tork were second to those of few and the prominent of the public lands and the prominent of the public lands and the prominent of the public lands are more apported to those of few and the prominent of the public lands and the prominent of the public lands and the prominent of the public lands are made appared to those of few and the prominent of the public lands and the prominent of the public lands and the prominent of the law, with a contract of the law, with a contract of the law, with a contract of the law of the law

and it is also a tax upon our consumer, occasioned by our law imposing the duty.

Mr. Wright asked if it was not then clear that the duty could not be effectual as a protection to our manufacturer, any farther than it raised the price of his manufactured articles in our own markets? And if it was not as clear that, to that extent, it was must be raised to the extent of the daty. It in ther appeared to him that it would be the interest of our manufacturer to sell below that point, because, at it, the foreigner could compete with him without loss; and he might be compelled to sell as far below it as the foreigner would consent to become the payer of the duty. Still it appeared clear to his mind, that if the foreigner would consent to pay the whole start, there would be is effect, no ready to the self-set, no ready to the self-set, and that the secual protection to the domestic interest was to be measured by the advance in price secasioned by the duty.

This state of things, he said, would of course be only applicable when there was trade; because, under a system of prohibitory duties which destroyed the trade in any article of import, domestic competition alone must measure the advance of price in our markets, and consequently the tax upon the domes-

markets, and consequently the tax upon the dometic consumers; and the public treasury would get nothing.

Mr. Wright then stated that he thought that a duty of from 25 to 30, or 33 per cent., was as much as most manufactured articles would bear, without a diminution of the revenue, and of course a viglation of the revenue principle. He was led to adopt this conclusion from his examination of the import tables, and the comparisons he had presented. He thought 30 per cent, which, with charges, &c., was practically equal to about 43, was as high as it would do to carry the rates upon most of the protected articles. He thought it would be sufficient protection apon most of them. There might be some exceptions. There were some articles which had borne exceedingly high duties, without a falling off in the trade in proportion to the increase of the revenue. Sugar was, perhaps, the most prominent among these articles. Yet that duty was-now manifestly too high for the safety of the revenue. Iron was another article which had sustained a high rate of duty; but the comparisons showed that the rates under the present law were beyond the revenue point. These articles might require, and might bear, duties higher than 30, or even 33 per cent.

Mr. Wright then briefly examined the influence of those prohibitory duties upon commerce, and showed that they must be deeply injarious to it.—He said this interest, of all others, required stability; that the influence of any system of duties upon imports was more direct upon it than upon any other interest, and all duties were a tax upon it. Yet he did not think that a well-arranged system of revenue duties, made atable and permanent, would be particularly burdensome or injurious to the commerce, increase its hazards, and discourage those engaged in it. This interest was bound, at least equally with others, to bear its share of the expenses of the government, for it required its peculiar protection; but it could not be destroyed without deep and incurable injury to all other interests

on the one side to duties below the wants of the treasury for revenue on the other, were almost as bad, perhaps even worse, to the commerce of the country, than the excessive taxation.

He then considered the practical effect of the present prohibitory duties upon the agricultural interest. This he treated as the great interest—the basis of all others, and paramoent to all others—are

compared with the six preceding years: and more than 23 per cent. as compared with the single year before the operation of the law, and when many of the factories were closed; that \$30 in the \$100 was a strong protection to this interest, when it was considered that the tax must fall upon the producers of the nine articles before named, which could not be protected; and that the wool growers, understanding this relation to their agricultural brethren—that the price of wool in this country now is much higher than in any other wool growing country, and that the production is one of most easy extension over the whole Union, in case it shall be forced to an unnatural profit—will be content with a protection of \$30 in the \$100 in case that can have the promise of permanency; that the present protection upon hemp apparate from its manufactures, is shown to be less than 32 per cent. from the importations made under the present law, and that, inasmuch as the difficulties as to that article are not its growth, but its manufacture; in its preparation for use; in the process of rotting either by dew or by water; and as there is no hope that we can force our dewrotted hemp into the uses to which the foreign water-rotted article is applied, the could not, for a moment, doubt that a duty of 30 per cent. would be satisfactory to the hemp grower; that he had already considered the article of sugar, and he could only add that it was the duty of those interested in it to make careful examination, and see whether even that agricultural interest could not bring itself broadly and satisfactorily within the revenue principle of arranging a tariff of duties.

Mr. Wright passed from this to a comparative content and the process of the principle of arranging a tariff of duties. principle of arranging a tariff of duties.

Mr. Wright passed from this to a comparative view of the profits of capital in the three great branches of domestic industry—manufactures, commerce, and agriculture.

NO. 32.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTBORO'

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTBORO'
AND VICINITY.
The Directors of the Agricultural Society of
Westboro' and Vicinity, have appointed a Committee on Farms. You are respectfully requested to
answer the following questions, in reference to your
own Farm, for the asse of said Committee, and benefit of the Society, and add such other information
as you may deem of interest, and return the same
to the Secretary of the Society, before the first day
December next.

ecember next.

1. Of how much land does your farm consist, ex clusive of wood land?

2. What is the nature of your soil; does it consist of and, gravel, clay, loam, or peat?

3. How deep do you plough on those different

4. What effect have you observed deep plough-4. What effect have you observed deep ploughing to have, on thin soils?

5. If of a part or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

6. How many acres do you till, and how many cart-loads of manure (meaning by cart-load, thirty bashels, at least,) do you generally put on an acre?

7. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

8. Do you spread and plough in your manure put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

9. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating greensward?

vating greensward?

10. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon the acre?

11. Do you manure the land you mow; and what kind and quantity do you put on?

12. How many acres of land not smitable for the plants do you put on?

12. How many acres of land not suitable for the plough do you now; and what is the quality and quantity of the hay cut the present year?

13. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog or peat lands, and what has been your success?

14. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed; the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre; the manner of applying it, and the quantity of eorn raised to an acre?

15. How many acres did you plant with potators when you have, what was your meanor of ming, your manner of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised on an acre; what kinds did you plant, and what quantity per acre?

16. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant, what kinds, and produce to the acre?

17. How many acres of grain did you sow the present years, what kinds of grain, and at what times, quantity of seed per acre, and how was the ground prepared?

18. How many acres have you laid down to grass

the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone, or with a grain crop?

19. What are your means, and what your man-ner of collecting and making manure?

20. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or burns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

21. Are your cows of native, foreign, or mixed hered?

22. What is your management of calves intended be raised?
23. How much butter did you make this year,

and how many cheeses, and what quantity of milk sold?

24. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

25. What do you feed them on through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

26. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

27. What number of hands is employed on your

farm, and what do you may for labor?
28. What is the number of your apple trees?
Are they of natural or grafted fruit?
29. What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

30. Have your trees been attacked by eanker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

It is desired that these questions should be anspectionally as possible.

wered with as much particularity as possible. Meetings of the Society, first and third Thursday evenings, in November, December, January, Feb-ruary, and March. MILDEW ON GRAPES. Mr. Alexander Ely, a

MILDEW ON GRAPES. Mr. Alexander Lift, a highly respected and venerable citizen of this place, who has devoted much attention to the culture of grapes, informs us, that he has discovered what he confidently believes to be the true cause of the mildew on grapes, and also a means of preventing it. He believes that the evil is caused by an insect,

and is not a fungus, or vegetable, as is commonly supposed. In this, we think, (with all deference to age,) he is certainly mistaken.

His remedy, or preventive, is, to trim the vines in winter, or very early in spring, and clean off all loose bark, &c., from the shoots; then mix three loose bark, &c., from the shoots; then mix three parts of tanners' oil and one part of India rubber, dissolved by heating; and with a brush wash the whole of the wood completely over with the composition. We have examined some vines treated by him last year, and they appear very clean and healthy; and we are informed they here fruit free of mildew the past season, for the first time in many years. This practice is worth trying; but more experiments are needed to test its value.

[New Genesoe Farmer.

BAD AIR IN WELLS. Never go down into a BAD AIR IN WELLS. Never go down into a well which has been any time out of use; or if it be deep, without trying the air in it. This may be done by lowering a lighted candle—if it burns, there is no danger; but if it goes out the air is bad, and death would be the consequence of venturing into it. It is said that the air may be speedily corrected by putting into the well—say from a half bushel to a bushel of quick lime, which will absorb the carbonic acid gas—the agent alike deleterious to comfort and respiration.

Quicastava. The different compounds of this metal are decomposed by yeast, and by bodies which are undergoing fermentation. It would appear that during vegetable decomposition a new attraction is exerted upon all bodies in which quicksilver exists. Some very curious experiments have been instituted by Riegel, which confirm the fact. [Polytechnic Roview.

POROSITY OF THE SKIN. From mic observation it has been computed that the skin is perforated with a thousand holes in a square inch. If the whole surface of the human body be estimated at aixteon square feet, it must contain y fewer than 2,304,000 peres. William Buckminster, Editor.

Riots at Philadelphia.

It is painful to record the mad proceedings of mob in any country or instignted by any party, and it is still more so to publish to the world acunts of mobs in this free country where we profees to be governed by law, and where we have regular Courts of Justice for the redress of wrongs. In another column our readers will see a mos humiliating account of the madness of a mob. composed entirely of people professing to be Native Americans. No doubt they were first attacked, unlawfully and violently, by a worthless set of foreigners, principally Irish, who have not yet learned the first lessons of freedom. But this cannot justify such outrageous retaliation for so long a time as it has been continued in the city of Brotherly Love.

By the Philadelphia papers of Thursday we see that the riots which commenced on Monday evening were kept up through Wednesday and by the Native American party. It seemed to be their determination to destroy Irish Churches and Irish dwellings, and to destroy or drive away the whole race-Many Catholic Churches have been burnt, and a vast amount of property belonging to all classes has the 4th, been destroyed.

The military force of the city has been called out, but so reluctant were they to obey the order that for many hours after the call the mob had full control, and every thing Irish was obliged to budge or raise the American flag.

The fire companies toe, were unwilling to act, and the members seemed to enjoy the conflagration as much as any class of citizens. For hours they stood looking on to enjoy the burning of the city

This indiscriminate persecution of every thing

tained returns sufficient to warrant a conclusion that on joint ballot the Whigs will have a mi jority of two in the legislature. And if the dleton are vacated, which the whice say will be contested, then the result will be different, and suppose all was suitable for the occasion. there will be six whig majority instead of two. The Richmond Enquirer and the Richmond Whig both agree in this, and so far as the choice of a Senator is concerned, the matter is probably settled.

CONVICTION OF GOV. DORR. The jury is the case of Gov. Dorr, on trial at Newport for treason against the State, yesterday morning returned a verdict of Guttery. This verdic has created a good deal of excitement among his partisans in Rhode Island.

We learn that Mr. Dorr has moved for a new trial on account of misdirection of the Judge in matters of law, and that the Court will consider his metion in June next.

BEAUTIFUL PEACH BLOSSOMS. We see it the Horticultural Report of Wednesday, in the New England Farmer, a notice of a beautiful sample of low of Medford. It is called the "double flowering powder. white peach." The flowers are large, white and very handsome, Mr. Breck thinks it is deserving of extensive cultivation; and that as an ornamental plant it will rank among the early flowers as one of Reports.

FIRES IN BOSTON. A stable in Cypress street was destroyed Wednesday noon; some wooden houses adjoining were damaged. The fire was de-

About four in the afternoon Mr. Spencer's stable in Second street was set on fire; it was entirely destroyed, and some wooden buildings adjoining were

SCALDING SEED PEAS. On the 23d of April we kept some seed peas in scalding water for four minutes, and then planted them. On the 27th.

has a whole column, which the editor sells to the

public as his own. The last Monthly Visiter has three or four artie les from the Ploughman, which he credits to the Boston Cultivator.

GALE. The Detroit Advertiser of May 4th says there was a smart gale there on Thursday evening; several buildings standing on blocks were removed from their base, and the upper deck of the ferry boat United was blown off, and the boat driv-

we beg they would pass over the four silly lines on our fourth page, with capital letters at the head .-They were inserted without the editor's knowl-

In consequence of the collision of cars on the Philadelphia Railroad, spoken of on our last page, three persons have died. The wounded are undoubtedly entitled to damages, but who will pay

The New York legislature have authorized the Utica and Schenectady railroad to carry freight as well as passengers. This will much favor the intercourse with Massachusetts and will help our

HIGH WIND OF TUESDAY. Four unfinished buildings three stories high were blown down on Tuesday, situated on the South Cove, near the freight depot of the Western Railroad. No person

FIRE IN WATERTOWN. The extensive soap factory of George Robbins, with all its contents, was burnt down on Tuesday night. Loss several

We acknowledge the receipt of Public Documents from the Hon. D. P. King, and from the

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia arrived at Cunard wharf on Sur day, bringing over 100 passengers. She complains of the fog off Halifax, and of the mountains of ice at sea, that compelled her to steer south for some time in order to avoid it

Business was quiet at Liverpool. Cotton has fallen again after a rise of 1-8d.

O'Connell had been feasted and tonsted at Cork, by 800 persons at table. In his speech he considered it as clear as daylight that he should be imprisoned, and it was folly to think otherwise.

with ladies. A number of speakers and to speak, injured.

The murdered young man, Shiffler, we learn, was a market in indigent circumstance. Webster, Webster, Webster, and Daniel came forward amidst a roar of applause from the pit, and a seats of the two members from Bath and Pen- great display of flags from the galleries. We stood

acts passed at the recent session and promises proper authorities.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Wednesday to give the remainder in another paper! How many lawyers will have time to read this list? How many heads will understand the whole? Are there not other manufactures that could be were burned. prosecuted to more advantage !

her husband that their house was in danger, it was entered and robbed of three notes for \$ 390, and \$25 in money, together with a silver watch, peuch blossoms from the garden of Madame Bige- and a trunk containing about six pounds of

The Hon. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, has our thanks for a copy of his Annual

A robber was shot near Baltimore on Fri-

The Mayor, who was walking round the yard, quietly withdrew the persons whom he saw armed.—
One of the persons thus arrested had a gun, and another a double barrelled pistol.
We believe that Mr. J. R. Newbold was called upon to preside. Among the speakers were General Smith and Col. C. J. Jack. The Rev. Mr. Perry offered resolutions, which were read and adopted by arcelamation. pieces by Mrs. Orne. It is printed in the best style and its external appearance suits us exactly. We

commend the excellent taste of the publisher.

Song Book. Mr. E. Howe, Jr., 7 Cornbill, benefit of willows, mothers or children of the murcommend the excellent taste of the publisher.

The Runaway Postmaster. It may be remembered that Thornton H. Freeman, postmaster at Carrolton, Missouri, was advertised as a runaway, last winter, having committed extensive depredations in the office under his charge. He has been discovered and arrested, at London, Canada West, by Mr. Brown, the special agent of the Department, who gives in the Madisonian of Saturday a long account of his proceedings and their success. On the 94th ult. Freeman was safely lodged in the jail at Detroit, and was to set off for Chicago the next morning. Mr. Brown received every facility from the authorities in Canada, though the arrest could not be made under the treaty of Washington.

Brick-making is a great business in our neighboring towns. The Aurora states that four new brick yards are now going into operation on the line of the Fresh Pond railroad, established by some persons from New York. At least a dozen other new yards have been opened this season in Charlestown and Somerville, and the old ones are all is full blast.

Robert of A Large Amount of Money. The runner of the Philadelphia Bank, whilst reading a bulletin at one of the newspaper offices in the runner of the Philadelphia Bank, whilst reading a bulletin at one of the newspaper offices in that city, on Tuesday, had a packet extracted from his pocket, containing, it is said six thousand two hundred dollars, the money of the bank.

Commodore Stewart, has written a letter, in which he goes warmly in favor of the immediate and the commonant of the propertion of the pack in the analysis of the care of the military. The whole and the commonant of the propertion with the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are successful to the care of the military. The whole are succe THE RUNAWAY POSTMASTER. It may be re-

RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA—A NUMBER OF CIT
IZENS KILLED—BETWEEN TWENTY AND
THIRTY BUILDINGS BURNT, INCLUDING
THE MARKET-HOUSE.

A most extraordinary riot occurred at Philadelphia, commencing on Monday, occasioned by the

assembling of a party there calling themselves Native Americans.

The Philadelphia North American gives the fol lowing account of Monday's riot.

GROSS AND UNPRECEDENTED OUTRAGE.

The rent or gifts for the week, ending the 12th, was £670, and by recent arrivals from America, £100 had been received from New York, £100 from Virginia, and £1600 from Canada. Will not the English say we should pay our debts before we make large presents?

Much interest is stated to be felt both in England and France in relation to the irreaty just concluded by Mr. Wheaton, the American minister, with the Custums Union of Germany. A meeting of the board of trade had been held in London upon the subject, at which it was determined to make a considerable reduction in the duties on American to accommand the fed into Great Britain. Rumor says, also, that a similar step would be at once taken by France.

The Custum's revenue tables were made up to the 4th, the 5th being a close holiday, and showed that the increase in the ordinary revenue for the quarter was £685,725.

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The Custum's revenue tables were made up to the 4th, the 5th being a close holiday, and showed that the increase in the ordinary revenue for the quarter was £685,725.

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The Custum's revenue tables of Orleans. It grew out of a scuffle between Polica officers and a maniac in the Protestant Chapel. An impeach ment of Ministers was talked of by the opposition for their conduct in the affair of the Society Islands.

If grew out of a scuffle between Polica officers and a maniac in the Protestant Chapel. An impeach ment of Ministers was talked of by the opposition for their conduct in the affair of the Society Islands.

If MADRID all was tranquil. The Cabinet intend farther restrictions on the press.

Frank Cartina and the press.

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Frank Cartina and the sc An outrage of a character entirely unpreceded afterior afterior afterior

This indiscriminate persecution of every thing Irish is most disgraceful to Americans, and should not be countenanced for a moment by our citizens. Both New York and Philadelphia have long suffered by paying too much deference to foreigners. The natives have courted them, and both of the great political parties have vied with each other in thou truckling for foreign favor and foreign votes.—Now they begin to see the evil of this vile system, and they are proceeding to the other extreme.

It is hoped that when reason returns, the city government will so organize the Military force and the Fire Companies, that they will act with a little more promptness and be held accountable for denote promptness and be

the only support of an aged mother in indigent cir-cumstances, who has thus been cut off in the spring-time of his youth by the hand of an assassin. great display of flags from the galleries. We stood far off and could not hear a whole sentence, but suppose all was suitable for the occasion.

At any rate, his address was very well received and very much applauded by the audience. Mr. Webster's friends think he never spoke better on such an occasion. They seem to have forgiven all his former political sins, and think it best to consider him still a Whig.

The Albany Argus gives a list of 300 acts passed at the recent seesion and promises the fundamental and the proper authorities.

continues the account of the riot on Tuesday when more citizens were shot and when the buildings

We have rarely, if ever, seen our city more ex

We have rarely, if ever, seen our city more excited than it was vesterday, in consequence of the contrage constitute. The contrage constitute is the contrage constitute in the stream of the city proper,) to parade in the aftersoon.

Meantime, a meeting, held by resolve of one that was held in the Assembly Building on the night previous,) was called in the State House Yard, for 3 o'clock, P. M. Previous to which, a great number of persons bore through the streets the American along the contrage of the cont o'clock, F. M. Previous to which, a great number of persons bore through the streets the American Flag, much injured, accompanied by a placard, bearing in large letters the following: "This is the Flag that was trampled on by the Irish Papists. (We are not sure that the words are exact.)

At 3 o'clock, the meeting in the State House Yard was very large, and as the call contained the addition that those who came should be "prepared for

We have not room for the resolutious.

Song Boox. Mr. E. Howe, Jr., 7 Cornbill, has made a collection of sentimental, national and then planted them. On the 27th they had sprouted one inch, and some shoots made their appearance. We had never before ventured to keep them so long in scalding water. Will not this destroy the worms?

Convention at Worcester. On Monday the 6th there was a large convention of Anti Annexationists held at Worcester. The Spy says "whigs, democrats, and liberty party men, and men of no party at all were perfectly agreed, and all joined in reprobating the proposed annexation as one of the greatest evils that could befall our country."

My We have some reason to complain that long articles are often copied from our paper and no credit given. The Barastable Patriot of this week has a whole column, which the editor sells to the public as his own.

The Runaway Postmaster. It may be reproduced to menite and and set them to music. The most and popular songs are thus presented in very convenient form in the "Amateur's Song Book."

The Palinie-Bird. This is the 34th No. of the Library of Select Novels from the press of the Harpers. The author is Hon. C. A. Murray.

No. 10 of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire and Part XII of M'Culloch's Gazette are now complete. Lewis & Sampson, 122 Washington street, have them.

It Portant and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had acarcely nailed and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had accreed to organize a meeting, on the tier of hot were then it editor of shot were then tiered from houses in the vicinity to the Library of Select Novels from the press of the Harpers of the Roman Empire and Fall of the Roman Empire and Part XII of M'Culloch's Gazette are now complete. Lewis & Sampson, 122 Washington street, have them.

The Runaway Postmaster. It may be recassionally discovered.

Above the corner of Second and Master street, and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had acreely nailed and proceeded to organize a meeting, but they had proceed to organize a meeting, but

will be made to nominate him instead of Mr. Van. Buren, in the democratic convention.

The London Morning Chronicle speaks in favor of the new loan of \$1,600,000 to complete the Illinois canal, in consideration of the report by Gov. Davis.

Several fires have occurred recently at Bangor, Maine, in consequence of the careless manner there prevalent, of stowing lime within the reach of the water, at extraordinary high tides.

brief address, of which we have hardly given the substance, seemed to meet the general approbation, and during the entire even in the careline and during the entire even in the careline and the commenced to throw water upon the burning dweltings, and sacceeded in stopping the progress of the fire northward. At haine o'clock, the United States Engine arrived on the ground, under except of detachment of the Lafayette Light Guards, and immediately went into service. The Assistance Engine shortly afterward went into service, also

KILLED.

John Shreeves, painter, shot through the he killed instantly.

George Stievel, rope maker, Southwark-ball en-

tered his neck and passed through one of his lungs and the heart.

Louis Greble, stone cutter, Southwark—bullet entered his right temple and passed out at the crown of the head, tenring off a portion of the scalp.

Wesley J. Rheindollar, shoemaker—ball entered his back at the right shoulder, traversed his body diagonally, and passed out the left breast.

William E. Hillman—ball entered at his right

Joseph Rice-bullet entered his head and killed

im instantly.
[Mr. Rice was not engaged in the affray, but had left his house for a moment, and was look the street when the ball struck him.] Matthew Hammitt, ship carpenter—bull at one of his ears—died instantly. Here follows a long list of wounded, among whom vas S. Abbot Lawrence, a young man Abbot Lawrence, a young man, a nephew of Abbot Lawrence, a young man, a nephew of Abbot Lawrence of Boston, who was standing on the outskirts of the crowd, when a bullet struck him, and caused him much pain. It appeared upon examination that the ball had struck his waistcoat, and looked expined a certain the country of the country of

of hanging him, but the beam broke and he fell it the earth; he was then dragged for some distance, and finally left lying in the street, to all appearance dead. He was, however, alive when taken up, and remained so up to 10 o'clock last night. He cannot, however, survive.

The Philadelphia papers say-The entire row of houses on Cadwallader St. had been destroyed, and presented an appearance calculated to excite still further the bad

passions of men.

From the most of these houses guns were fired. Of the Market House nothing is left but the brick pillars. In the course of the morning an Irishman named Oliver Cree, was taken from his house near Cadwallader street, in which were found two loaded muskets; he was taken from the hands of the officers and beat most unnercifully. After which he was taken to Mayor

From the Spirit of the Times. 12 o'clock .- The Governor is said to have just arrived in town, and to have declared the CITY OF PHILADELPHIA UNDER MARTIAL LAW!

It is suggested that the Mayor should con-

GENERAL TOWN MEETING

with the sheriff.

3 o'clock, A. M. The mayor in the melee at St. Augustine church last night was struck in the abdomen with a brick bat, and rendered himself to prove the falsehood of the census relationship.

general configration.

Verbal information states that, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock when the cars left, the mob had left Kensington early this morning, and at 9 o'clock had full possession of the city. Every house friendly to the cause of the Native Americans was displayed by as American flag from

icans was displayed by as American flag from was perceptible, but, on the contrary, the Native American party appeared to have strengthened, and were renewing the attack with redoubled The troops were worthless, rendering no

Moamons. On Tuesday, 23d ult., one hundred and fifty Mormons arrived at St. Louis, in the Congress, from England, making three hundred who have passed that city within ten days on their way to Nauvoo.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, May 2. The SENATE did not sit to-day.

The House was called for reports of Commitees. None of importance were offered, except
me from the Committee on Foreign Articles.

esting the President to interpose his good in behalf of the American citizens im-ned in Van Dieman's Land. This was

A Bill for the prevention of trespasses on dian lands, was adopted.

The Post Office Bill from the Senate, was

reterred.

The Tariff Bill was taken up and discussed by Mr. Cobb of Georgia, Mr. McDowell, Mr. I. R. Ingersoll and others, till the hour of adjournment. FRIDAY, May 3.

The Senate, immediately after the reading of

the Journal, adjourned to pay their respects to Mr. Clay.

In the House, after the reading of the Journal, Mr. McKay, from Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported several appropriation bills, which were ordered to lie on the table and be

Mr. G. W. Jones moved to reconsider the

Here follows a long list of wounded, among whom was S. Abbot Lawrence of Boston, who was standing on the outskirts of the crowd, when a bullet struck him, and caused him much pain. It appeared upon examination that the ball had struck his waistcoat, and lodged against a cent, which was in the pocket, by the barrence was stopped. The cent was completely bent up, and the escape of Mr. Lawrence may be certainly considered providential.

Numerous instances of coarage were shown year leading to the fallen. One young man who went out to carry off the body of Mr. Hammitt, had a very narrow escape—several shots having been fired at him, two balls passed through the skirts of his coat—and one on each side of his body.

Sheriff McMichael was unceasing in his efferts to put an end to the riots. The military were called not not not as even o'clock. Had they arrived on the ground at four o'clock, the terrible destruction of life would have been prevented, and the configgration would not have taken place.

— Maitland, was dangerously wounded by a shot fired by John Taggart. A negro, sitting in the market house, immediately fired at Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead, Taggart, and several shot struck him in the forehead of the committee in favor of the protective policy, and denied the principles of the Committee of the Union, all day, discussing the tariff bill; and, late in the evening, the was conducted down to Alderman Bo which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and the committee took up the Tariff bill. Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, addressed the Committee in openition to the doctrine of pro-tection for protection, and in favor of a revenu-tariff, to meet the wants of the Government Mr. Dickey followed on the opposite side, in favor of a protective tariff and a United States Bank, to regulate the currency—and the debate was going on at the time our reporter left th

> MONDAY, May 6. IN SENATE. Mr. Evans presented a mem rial from Maine against the annexation of Texas. Mr. Bayard presented a memorial signed by thirty-nine citizens of Wilmington, Del., asking that the treaty with Texas may be rati-

A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was taken up and engrossed. The bill appropriates \$100,000 for Ohio and \$150,000 for each of the States of Indiana and Illinois

A bill to regulate the pay of the Navy was before the Senate for the remainder of the day. In the House. Mr. Adams moved to amend the journal of Saturday. In stating that a re-port had been received from the Secretary of General Town Meeting
of the citizens of Philadelphis to-day for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the
Thursday morning, 1 o'clock. The Catholic
Churches throughout the city are now protected
by companies of volunteers.
The citizens of Kensington are in great
alarm, and are sending down to the city for The report so stated, and would sanction them unless the report and jour nal were in character. These errors already had been remarked upon this floor, and had

in the andomen with a brick bat, and rendered insensible for an instant. The only person who struck to him was a thief.

The mob were dispersed from St. John's Church by the military—Gen Cadwallader giving them but five minutes to leave the ground, at the peril of being fired upon.

The Artillery are now guarding St. John's Church, the Arsenal, and Orphan's Asylum, Chesnut street. Market, Thirteenth, and Chesnut streets are full of Artillerymen and their field pieces.

The Infantry are at the other churches.—Private Hartneft of the State Artillery, was accidentally shot through the leg while marehing up to Kensington in the afternoon.

The Phil. Ledger says—
The St. Michael's Church and the Seminary in Kensington coat from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and St. Augustine's not less than thirty thousand dollars.

The amount of property thus far destroyed cannot be less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. No less than two hundred families have been compelled to remove from their homes.

The sights presented during vesterday and the unfounded staterrents in the report of the Secritary of State, if a committee report of the Secritary of State, if a committee were allowed him.

Mr. Holmes of South-Carolina defended Mr. Calhoun. He was not willing to amend the journal, but he would allow the records to be investigated to see who was correct.

The previous question was moved, and the House refused either to amend as proposed by Mr. Adams, or to insert Mr. Calhoun's answer to Mr. Adams's resolution.

The report of the Secritary of State, if a committee report of the Secritary of State, if a committee were allowed him.

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In SENATE, the morning hour was occupied The sights presented during yesterday and last night were truly sickening. Men with their wives, and often six or seven children, trudging fearfully through the streets, with small bundles, seeking a refuge they knew not where.

where.

Mothers with infants in their arms, and their little ones following after them, carrying away from their homes whatever they could pack up at the instant, passing along with fearful tread not knowing where to turn.

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

Orders it is exist been cost down to dispersion of the Tomping and the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which was agreed to. Mr. Weller took the Chair, and the Committee resumed the continuous of the Tariff bill; and Mr. Duncan dispersion of the Tariff bill; and Mr. Duncan [From the Spirit of the Times.]

Orders, it is said, have been sent down to fort Mifflin for United States soldiers. The city is all confusion. Nothing but vigorous efforts which cannot be expected from the volunteers, or the civil posse, will prevent Philadelphia from the time our Reporter left the House. [Madisonian.]

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 7th. In the Senate, to-day, little was done of any importance. Memorials were presented for, and against, the annexation of Texas.

The bill supplementary to the Navy Pay Bill was passed. This bill compensates the officers and seamen of the Missouri for the loss of their clothes, &c., and extends the same thing to officers and seamen hereafter, in case of shipwreck.

fury. The troops were worthless, rendering no service whatever.

Three men were killed yesterday morning, and the Catholic Church in Fourth street, had been set fire to and burned to ashes. Also, a school house attached or in the neighborhood.

Mr. B. acquitted himself in a handsome manner, and, though he opposed the views of the senators from Massachusetts, he conceded the high-The Merchandize Depot of the Railroad at Providence caught fire on Wednesday evening—supposed from sparks from the ferry boat.—It was extinguished with triffing damage, owing to the precaution of the company in having casks of water in the garret, kept there for a like emergency.

I will only mention that he took up, expressly, the relations of the State of Massachusetts to this question. He read Mr. Webster's resolutions on the subject in 1820, all highly favorable to his views. He pointed out the means and the views whereby Massachusetts has been prought to the support of the tariff of protection. on their way to Nauvoo.

The fine ship Rappahannock, Captain Drumnond, which cleared from New Orleans on the was to the institutions of the South, she could 24th ult., carried on a cargo of 4217 bales of cetton, valued at \$134,050, and weighing 1,883,900 lbs.

his doubts whether Mr. Buchanan, after his de-1

his doubts whether Mr. Buchanan, after his de-clamations of the last year, would go against a reasonable modification of the Tariff.

In the House, the Tariff subject was resumed, and Mr. Duncan, Mr. Hardin, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Rathbun spoke, but nothing of interest oc-

WEDNESDAY, May 8th. Neither House did any thing of much impor-tance, hardly worth telling. The parties are thinking too much of the next presidency.

Namow Escape. A few days since, the house of Mr. Beardsley Frisbee, of this town, was struck by lightning, set on fire, and himself scriously injured. Seeing a shower approaching, Mr. Frisbee went from the field where he was ploughing to the house, and seated himself near the fire-place. The lighting struck the house and glanced on to Mr. Frisbee, passing down one side, tearing his clothes and bursting open one boot, and then passed off. The neighdown one side, tearing his clothes and bursting open one boot, and then passed off. The neighbors observing the house on fire, hastened to the spot, and found Mr. F. senseless on the floor. The fire was extinguished, and after econsiderable exertion Mr. F. was restored to animation, and we learn that he is now doing well. The family was absent and no recrease was in the family was absent, and no person was in the house but Mr. Frisbee. [Delhi N. Y. Gaz.,

THE ICE TRADE. The Shipping List says the amount of ice shipped from Boston, last year, was 55,000 tons. It is delivered on ship board generally at \$2,25 per ton. One firm, Gage, Hittinger & Co., freighted with it 101 vessels last season. It is regularly shipped to Bombay, Canton, Madras, Calcutta, Mauritius, and all ports of consequence in warm climates. One cargo was recently shipped to the East Indies, and exchanged pound for pound, for cotton, and the latter taken to Liverpool, thus realizing a very profitable voyage.

This trade is very advantageous to all concerned, and even benefits the Lumber men and Saw Mills of Maine. So much saw dust is required in packing the ice for shipment, that it sells for three dollars a cord; and one vessel is constantly employed in

Prof. Morse's Electro Magnetic Telegraph, in course of construction between Washington and Baltimore, is now in full operation, a distance of 22 miles. When the cars from this city, on their way to Washington, on Wednesday, were within twenty miles of the latter city, informa-tion of the Whig nominations for President and Vice President was communicated by means of the Telegraph. The fluid traversed the whole twenty-two miles and back again—making fortyfour miles—in no perceptible part of a seco of time. (Balt. Am.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI. The Upper Mississipp is reported to have risen to an alarming height. At Galena and Dubuque and for 150 miles be-low, the entire bottom lands were inundated from bluff to bluff, and the inhabitants were compelled to remove from their farms for safety Large amounts of property were swept away, and the lower part of Galena was under water. On the 22d ult, the river at Galena appeared t

A recent letter from Havana mentions, on the hest authority, that from the 1st to the 15th of February, upwards of 1000 negroes have been received from the coast of Africa, and several other vessels were daily looked for

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon enter's shop, belonging to the Freewill Baptis Society, and situated near the Seminary in Cen tralville, Dracut, was totally destroyed by fire Loss probably from 300 to 400 \$ -- insured.

POLICE COURT-THURSDAY. COUNTERFEIT MONEY. Mr. Merifield re-cently caught a man named James B. Plats on sus-picion of his dealing in counterfeit money. He was now brought up before Mr. Jestice Rogers, charged acid, having 19 counterfeit pure of the Cumum Bank. mith baxing 10 countered to the of the Sunor Bank. The case was postponed till Saturday on account of

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday morning, May 5th, by Rev. Mr Skinner, Mr Joseph P. Beals of Randolph, to Miss Isabel C. Worcester of this city.

By Rev Mr Coolidge, Mr Thomas Boylston to Miss Caroline A. Fowle.

By Rev Mr Huntington, Mr Henry Gilbert to Miss Harriet Phillips.

Rev air rises of the Boston of Boston Mrs Emily P. Ogle, of The Hagne, Netherlands. garet R. Henry.
In South Boston, 8th inst, by Rev Mr Merrill, M. William H. Miller to Miss Caroline F. Crowell, all o

8. B.

In Waltham, April 25th, by Rev. Samuel Ripley,
Mr. George E. Allen of Medfield, to Miss Susan M.

Treat of Waltham. [We prophecy a happy union from
the happy notice and accompaniments sent us by the
happy bridegroom.]

In Concord, Frederick Hudson, Esq. of New York,
to Miss Ellin Wondward of C.

t of W.
Faunton, Mr Simeon W. Goff of Reheboth, to
Clarissa H. Macomber of T.
Brighton, May 2d, by F. A. Whitney, Mr John
and to Miss Ann Frances, eldest daughter of R.

earnard to Miss Ann Frances, eldest daughter of R. Inting, Esq, all of B. In Ipswich, 7th inst, Otis Kimball, Esq, of Boston, o Miss Locy S. Farley of I. In Grufton, 31st ult, Mr W. H. Thompson to Miss Inanah M. Merriam.

In this city, 29th ult, Mary Ann, wife of Henry Onlton, 42.
Abigail, wife of the Hon John Weller, 67.
Mary, wife of James W. Reed, 27.
In Chelsea, Mrs Lydia Floyd, 55.
In Charlestown, 3d inst, Mr George Rafter, 58.
In Roxbury, 7th inst, Stephen Codman, Esq. of this city, in the 85th year of his age.
In East Cambridge, 5th inst, Mr Morris Welch, 21.
In Stoughton, 29th ult, Lucy, wife of Mr Win Beal, 22.

22.

In Waltham, 3d inst, Mr Horatio Bird, 29.
In Braintree, 17th ult, of consumption, Mr Adoniran
Dyer, 25. Bleased are the dead that die in the Lord
In Barostable, 1st inst, Mrs Abigail Monroe, 91
elict of Daniel Mosroe, late of Bostow, and elden
daughter of Jonn. Parker, formerly of Roxbury.
In Worcester, 6th inst, Sophia, wife of Capt Lewis
Bigelow, 51.
In Grafton, Sarah, relict of Benj Lathe, 94.
In Philiadelshin.

In Worcester, 6th inst, Sophia, wife of Capt Lewis Bigelow, 51.

In Grafton, Sarah, relict of Benj Lathe, 94.

In Philadelphia, on Suaday evening, April 21st, Hon Henry Baldwin, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Baldwin was a native of New Haven, Coun., but for many years a resident in Pittsburgh, Pa. He represented the Alleghany district in Congress from 1818 to 1822, with great ability and antisfaction.

In West Plattsburg, N. Y., 22d ult, Sarah, daughter of Rev J. P. Burbank, and grand daughter of Frederick Noves, Eay of Andover.

At St Louis, 20th ult. Mr Elijah S. Curtis, a native of Scituate, Mass.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, For the week ending May 4th, 1844. [Kept at Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS Days. Thermom. Wind. Weather. Cloudy, Fair, Fair and Cloudy, Cloudy and Fair, Cloudy, Fair, rain P. M. Highest temperature, 1st and 3d egrees. Lowest temperature, 30th, at 5 A. M., 27 degree Average for the week, 57 degrees. Depth of the water, 1 1-32ds of an inch.

Sanday, May 12. 4 42 7 10 2 6 14 28

Monday, ... 4 41 7 11 2 30 14 30

Friesday, ... 4 40 7 12 2 56 14 32

Wednesday, 4 39 7 13 3 24 14 34

Thursday 4 35 7 14 sets. 14 36

Friday 4 37 7 15 7 51 14 38

Saturday, 4 36 7 16 8 44 14 40

Review of the Markets.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Bosros, May 10. Flour—The transaction prise Michigan, 5 06 a 5 12; Troy \$5; 3 oble Geessee, 5 12 a 5 15 per bbl; Ohio, 4; Moward stréet, 4 87 a 4 90; 1600 bbls Fn burg, 4 81 a 487, cash; 600 do Baltimore C

85 per bbl, 4 mos.
Grain—The market continues in quite a dull state with large supplies unsold. The sales cubrace ral cargoes yellow flat Corn, 49 a 50c, and whiper bushel. The supply of Outs law been no creased, causing a decline on late prices. 8 about 20,000 bushels, mostly at 26c per bushel.

NEW YORK, May 6.—3 o'clock, P. M. Flour is dull. Genesee is held at 4.94, but soles are reported at 3c less; Michigan sold at 4.88 a 94; 1000 bbls Richmond City at 6.50; 1000 bushels Rye brought 70c, delivered; 2000 bushels Southern Corn at 52c, weight; 500 Northern at 52c, measure, though this varies little or nothing from 56 lbs; 10,000 bushels Canal Oats at 33 a 334c.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

NEW YORK, May 6. Atmarket, SOU Deet Cattle, (550 Southern,) 100 Cows and Calves, and 400 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We nutice a brisk market at a very large advance, and quote \$6 a \$7. None but the very ordinary sold at less than \$6; 40 taken for Bermeda and 30 for Brighton—all sold.

Cows and Calves—All were taken at from \$48 to \$6 ach.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market. PROVISIONS.

Cheese, four meal, per lb.
Eggs, per dozen
Beef, fresh, per lb.
Beef, salted
Beef, smoked
Tallow, beef, per lb.
Pork, whole hogs,...
Pigs, roasting, each...
I Pork, fresh...
Pork, salted
Hams, Boston, per lb. Iams, Western, per lb.....ard, best, per lb.....ard, Western, per keg..new ... Mutton, per lb..... VEGETABLES.

Parsley, box. 40
Potatoes, bush. 40
Potatoes, Bluenose, bushel. 1 25
Sweet Potatoes, bushel. 1 25
Turnips, 4 peck. 40
Mangoes, pickled, per gall. 574 Peppers, per gal..........

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c [Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]

[Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]

New Mess Beef, per fibl. .cash 7 00 a 7 25

"Navy Mess, per bbl..." 6 00 a 6 25

"No.1 ..." 5 50 a 6 00

Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl. 14 00 a 14 50

"Clear, bbl... 13 00 a 13 50

"Lard. 6 a 7 00

"Clear Pork, bbl... 12 50 a 13 00

"Clear Pork, bbl... 11 50 a 12 00

"Mess " 9 50 a 10 00

"Prime " 7 75 a 8 00

"Lard, in barvels... 64 a 64

"in half do 65 a 7

"Hams, per lb... 65 a 7

Boston do do 7 7 a 7

Tongues, per bbl... 18 00 a 20 00

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, Russets, per bbl. 2 75 a 3 25

Baldwin, do. 3 60 a 3 50

Cranberries, bushel. 2 75 a 3 00

Beets, bbl. 1 25 a 1 50

Carrots, bbl. 1 00 a 1 50

Cabbages, drumbead, 100. 6 00 a 6 50

Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl 1 25 a 1 57

Eastports, bbl. 2 00 a 2 25

Onions, bbl. 2 50 a 2 75

Squashes, Marrow, 100 lbs 3 00 a 3 50

Pickles, bbl. 4 00 a 6 50

Peppers, pickled, bbl. 8 00 a 10 00

Mangoes, per bbl. 8 00 a 10 00

Wholesale Price.

Bangor, 1st quality. 23 00 a 25 60 do 2d 16 00 a 18 00 do 3d 9 00 a 11 00 do 4th. 5 50 a 7 00 Kennebec, 1st quality. 23 00 a 23 00 do 2d 16 00 a 18 00 do 3d 9 00 a 11 00 do 4th. 5 50 a 7 00 Machias, 1st quality. 73 00 a 25 00 do 2d 16 00 a 18 00 do 3d 9 00 a 11 00 do 4th 5 50 a 7 00 Machias, 1st quality. 73 00 a 25 00 do 2d 16 00 a 18 00 do 4th 5 50 a 7 00 Machias, 1st quality. 73 00 a 25 00 do 3d 5 00 do 4th 5 50 a 7 00 Saco, 2d quality.

do ordinary
Clapboards, clear, 6 inch...
do 5 inch...
do 2d quality
Laths, 1½ inch...
do 1 and 14 inch
Spruce Lumber, at measure.
Hewn rauging Timber, bund.
Schoodic Boards, 1 at qual, M. MINIATURE ALMANAC.

do 2d . do 3d . do 4th

ALBANY, May 6. Flour—There is not much animation in the Flour market to-day. We quote good common brands of Genesee at 4 St a S7. 5000 bushels Shorts at 12‡ a 13c.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

LUMBER. Wholesale Price.

Cranberries, bushel. 3 50 a 4 00
Sweet Water Grapee, pound 124 a 25
Apples, Baldwin, bbl. 3 50 a 4 00
4 Russet, bbl. 3 00 a 3 50
Pears, per peck. 374 a 50
Cranges, Sicily, per box. 3 00 a 3 50
Lensons, per dozen. 25 a 374
Shellburks, bushel 1 7 5 a 2 00
Rose Water, per bottle 3 3
Spearmint, dry, bunch. 3 a 6
Summer Savory, per lb. a 25
Sweet Marjoram, per lb. a 50
Sage, per lb. a 25

Wholesale Prices

| Philad., best tannage. per lb. 23 a country, per lb. 18 a Baltimore, city tannage. 23 a country per lb. 18 a lb. 18 a country per lb.

Wholesale Prices.

WOOL. Wholesale Prices.

LIME. Wholesale Prices. HAY.

Retail Prices per hundred....... 65 a . 70 crewed, per ton... 9 50 a 10 00 45 a . . 50

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Valuable Standard Works, UITABLE for Town and Parish Libraries,

sale at Auction Prices.

Alison's History of Europe;
Sparks' Life of Washington;
Do do Franklin;
Thiera's French Revolution, 4 vols;
Napier's Peninsular War, 4 vols;
Eucyclopedia Americana, 13 vols;
Holmes' Annals of America, 2 vols;
Macculloch's Commercial Dictionary
do Guzetteer;
Miss Bremer's Works, 1 vol;
Bancroft's United States;
Prescott's Mexico, 3 vols;
do Ferdinand, 3 vols;
Stephen's Tra vels, 4 vols;

do Ferdinand, 3 vols;
Stephen's Tra vels, 4 vols;
do Central America, &c. 4 vols;
Smyth's Lectures on Modern History;
Robertson's Historical Works;
Macauley's Miscellanies, 4 vols;
Scott and Talfourd's Miscellanies;
Mac For Parish Libraries. Dr Channing's Works, 6 v. Do Academical do, 2 v.
Dr Greenwood's do, 4 vols.Martineau's Discourses,
Suckminster's do, 2 v.
Penbody's Lectures, 1 v.
Noyes' Prophets, 3 v.
Paley's Theology, 3 v.
do Joh, 1 v.

Aley's Works, 6 vols; Mrs Strickland's Quee 2 vols.
2 vols.
3 Child's Letters, 1 v.
3 Louigne's Reformation, Life in the Sick Room, 18 Voung Man's Friend, 19 le in Spain, 1 v.

Iward's Works, 4 vols.

Life of Follen, 1 v.

Edward's Works, s.

The Young Maides, 1 v. Catlyle's see.

Wives of England, 1 v. ry, 1 v.

Daughter's of England, 1 v. Sparks' American Biography of England, 1 v. phy, 11 v.

J. M. & Co. are constantly making large add to their stock and are able to offer great induce to those purchasing for Libraries.

AMES MUNROE & CO.,

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is new offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where mussles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood bouse and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to parchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office.

Notice.

C H. BARBER has received some more of that

• very superior quality of MOLASSES. For
sale in barrels and kegs, at the lewest market prices.

South Framingham, May 11, 1844.

The Best Hoes!!

ing that Clothing can be bought cheaper at Doston contry.

I will make any description of Garments 25 per cent cheaper than can be obtained at any of the tailoring establishment in Boston, slop shops not excepted, for the plain reason that my expenses for rent are much less than theirs.

The following is a list of my prices:—Dress and Frock Coats, of the most fashionable colors, from 58 to 514, and for the best Coat that can be made 518.

Pants of Cassimere or English Doe Skin, \$4 to \$6.

Vests—Silk, Satia or Figured Velvet, made up in the most beautiful manner—\$3 to \$5.

N. B. The Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

EPHRAIM LORD. A FEW of Stetson's superior Hoes may be had at the Ploughman Office. They are recommended as having given complete satisfaction. Those who have used them prefer Stetson's Hoes to any other in the market.

Sugar Beet Seed!!.

A FEW pounds of excellent Sugar Beet Seed— Traised hast year in Marblehead—for sale at the Ploughman Office by W. J. BUCKMINSTER. May 8, 1844.

\$10 Reward.

UN away from the house of the subscriber in Middleton, Mass., 4th inst, a Boy 13 years of age, light complexion, with reddish hair—by name JOHN STEWART; he has a mark on his wrist of a heart and anchor; he had on a mixed jacket and pants, and an old cloth cap. Said boy was bound to the subscriber by the Overseers of the Poor of Salem. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting. Any person who will return him to the Poor House at Salem, or to the subscriber at Middleton, within two months, shall receive the above reward. sam'l. H. Wilkins. May 8, 1844.

For Sale,

A valuable FARM in Stoughton, situated about one mile from the Centre Village, containing 28 acres; S acres woodland, remainder suitably divided into pasturage, tillage, and mowing; a 4 acres mondow, which, from its contiguity with a sand hill, can easily be brought into fine English mowing. The pasturing lots are watered by several never failing springs. There are 150 apple trees on the place, mostly grafted to choice fruit, two-thirds of them in a bearing state, 30 peach trees, 20 fine young cherry trees, and a number of young and thrifty pear trees.

The Buildings are a large single House, convenient and in excellent repair; a new Harn, sufficiently large for the farm, with a cellar under the whole, and a shed from the House to the Barn, containing a wood and carriage house. There is a well of fase water in the house.

For further marticulars inquire of the subscriber on

Notice. SAY to your Friend that if he wants to buy the best and cheapest assortment of FAMILY GROCE-RIES, to call at C. H. BARBER'S ONE PRICE RIES, to call at C. H.

Fresh Garden and Field Seeds, For 1844.

Nourse's Churn.

Spring Style Hats.

Fruit Trees.

Guardian's Sale at Auction.

sp. Said estate consists of the following tracts or parcels

The the Citizens of Framingham and its vicinity:—

As this is the season for procuring Clothing I would call your attention to the fact that Garmenta are made cheaper at this place than at any other Clothing Store in this vicinity.

Having made an important alteration in my shop, and fitted it up in the most thorough manner I am prepared to furnish garments from fine English, French, German and American Cloths, made up in the best and most fishionable style, at exceedingly low prices.

It is an error of a large number of people in believing that Clothing can be bought chaper at Boston than in the country.

Framingham, April 20th, 1844.

Westboro', April 15, 1844.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale
GRASS SEED.

Eastern Herds Grass, Northern, Western and
Southern Clover and Red Top Seed; Seed Oats, a
prime article; Northern and Southern Corn.
Corn and Rye Meal; Flour; Potash; Dried Apple;
Beans; Pork; Lard; Butter and Cheese.
PLOUGHS,
Of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's manufacture; Plough
Points, all kinds; Plough Castings furnished at short
notice.

notice.
Farming Tools of all kinds.
Childrens' Wagoos, all sizes.
A large assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS.
BY GOODS.
Breadcloths, Pantaloon Cloths and Vestings. A great variety of Thin Goods, for summer wear—All of which is respectfully offered for sale on the most reasonable terms.
TAILORING.

TAILORING.

Connected with the above is a Tailoring Establishment, superintended by a first rate Cutter, where Coats, Pants and Vests will be cut and made by experienced hands in the most fashionable, thorough and prompt manner.

4w ap20

Gardening for Ladies,

A ND COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN: By Mrs. London. First American from
the third London Edited by A. J. Downing
author of a Treatise on Landscape Gardening, Cottage
Residences, &c. For sale by
JAMES MUNROE & CO.,
ap20 134 Washington, opposite School St.

April 15, 1844.

Chelsen, May 4, 1844.

Middleser as.

B. B. NOURSE, Westboro', Mass.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mas Agricultural Warehouse, AND SEED STORE, Quincy Hall, South Market St., Boston.

Quincy Hall, Sonu Sanad general assortment
OFFER for sale a choice and general assortment
FIELD, GRASS and GARDEN SEEDS, rais
expressly for them by honest and experienced persot
and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the be
quality, among which are the following: GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Long Orange and Large White Carrots, Early Turnip Rooted, Long Blood and Sagar Beets, Silver Skin, Red, White and Yellow Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Ruta Baga and other Turnipa, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, Melons of various kinds, Early and Late Peas, a great variety of Early and Late Beans, Canada, Parker, Dutton, Tuscerora, Early White and Sweet Corn, Lettuce, Radishes, &c., Pot and Sweet-herb Seeds, Earliest Hill and Veto Potatoes. Seeds put up in boxes of various sixes, every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for its management and cultivation. Of every variety of style and quality, from \$2 00 to 5 00. Also—CAPS, STOCKS, GLOVES and UMBRELLAS. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to examine my extensive stock before they purchase. Windlessall Rooms, accord and third and 173 Washington street. * Dealers supplied on unusually low terms.

FIELD SEEDS. FIELD SEEDS.

White, Northern, Western and Southern Clover, Herds Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Italian Rye Grass, Foul Meadow, Kentucky Blue Grass, Millet, Spring Rye, Spring and Winter Wheat, Backwheat, Barkey, Bedford Oats, &c., all of the first quality, wholesale and retail.

Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrube, Grape Vines, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Dahlias and Roses supplied from the first Nurseries in the vicinity.

cinity.

Agricultural and Garden Implements, the best and most extensive assortment to be found in any establishment in the United States.

Seeds, Trees or Plants packed with care, so as to be transported to any part of the country.

Quincy Hall, South Market St., Boston. mh23 CHOICE VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES for sale, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, Cherry, Peach, &c.—
Likewise Grape Vines of various kinds.—
Also, Gooseberries and Currants, and quicks, three years old, for live fences; all of the best and most approved kind, selected with the greatest care, and budded and engrafted on Seedling Stocks.

Prices according to quality.

THOS. JOHNSON.

POTTER'S Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I. 100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the de 100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size. Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Vellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c. Middlesex ss.

April 15, 1844.

By order of the Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Middlesex, I shall cause to be sold at Public Asction on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of May next, at once o'clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling house of EBENEZER LOKER, late of Wayland in said County, deceased, in said Wayland, so much of the real extate of Joseph J. Loker of said Wayland, formerly of East Sudbury, so called, a non compas mentis person, as will raise the sum of thirteen kundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents, for the payment of his just debts and expenses of guardianship.

Green and Hot House Plants. This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be fornished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Said estate consists of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate in said Wayland, viz: A tract of land in the southerly part of said Wayland, containing about seven acres of meadow and upland, bounded northerly, easterly and westerly by land now or late of Ebeneaer Loker, deceased; southerly by land now or late of John Loker; being land which Bulah Loker conveyed to Oliver Loker by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for eaid County, book 169, page 204.

Also a tract of meadow land containing about two acres, bounded north on land late of said Oliver; westerly on land now or late of Jonathan Parmenter; southerly on land now or late of Reben Willis; easterly on Loker's pond, so called; being the same land which John Cutting conveyed to said Oliver.

Also a tract of meadow land, containing four acres and twenty rods, in Bow meadow, so called, bounded southerly by the meadow now or late of Ephraim Smith; westerly on an old ditch; northerly on meadow land now or late of Samuel Brigham, and easterly by Sudthury River, being land conveyed to said Oliver by David Smith's deed dated the 12th day of July, A. D. 1894.

Also a tract of land containing about four and a half rrices than can be purenased at any similar ment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wirhing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the moraing train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

(3)-Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed gratis, at the office of this paper.

(3)-Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER. March 16, 1844.

Farm for Sale,

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Decrfield call; cod 'Bloody-Brook,' containing ed 'Bloody-Brook,' containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a state of cultivation. It is situated on the main travelled road—near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office. On the premises are a large two-story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

South Deerfield, Feb 3, 1844.

Beautiful Koses.

Floral Saloon AND SEED STORE, NO.

1 TREMONT TEMPLE.

Jake Hersilia, at this port, and the Gladiator, at New York, from London,
1000 most beautiful ROSES, including the most superb and rarest varieties; among them are white and red Moss Roses, Tree Roses, &c. &c., in first rate containing the best varieties; among them are white and red Moss Roses, Tree Roses, &c. &c., in first rate stand in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

South Deerfield, Feb 3, 1844.

Farm for Sale. David Smith's deed dated the 12th day of July, A. D. 1804.

Also a tract of land containing about four and a half acres, bounded northerly by land of Samuel Rice, southeasterly by land of Josiah Damon; westerly by land of Willard Loker; southeasterly by land of Josiah Damon; westerly by land of Willard Loker and by land of Samuel Rice, and easterly by land of Collins Damon, being land which descended to said Oliver from his father John Loker, deceased.

Also a tract, one undivided half of land, containing five acres, and once held in common by said Oliver, with one John Loker, bounded westerly by land now or late of Jonathan Parmenter, southerly by land now or late of one Hayward, easterly on Sudbury River, and northerly by land once owned by said Oliver.

Also, a barn standing on land of John Loker, deceased, near the house of the said Ebenezer Loker, deceased. Farm for Sale,

ment of Court and possession had and taken for condition to the continuous and the writ
Also, a tract of land containing about five acres of
land on Overthrow Hill, ao called, bounded northerly by
land occupied by Josish Smith, southerly by land of
Jacob Leadbetter, westerly by the road, and easterly
by land of William Bemis.

Also, a tract of woodland and meadow situate in
Natick is said County, containing 172 acres more or
less, bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast
corner of the premines at a stuke and stones, thence
running northeasterly by land now or late of Ephruim
Loker to a stake and stones at a ditch; thence northerly by said ditch to land now or late of Ethiel Jennings;
thence westerly by land now or late of said Jennings to
a stake and stone; thence southerly by land now or For Sale,

A small farm, pleasantly situated in the south part of Hingham, about 4 miles from the harbor, 15 miles from Boston, and I miles from the half way house from Plymouth to Boston. Said farm contains about 26 acres, 4 of which is oak and maple wood, and about 5 acres of first rate Cranberry meadow, vines well set, and can be flowed at pleasure by a never failing stream of water, which bounds the south side of said farm. The remaining part of the farm is in a high state of cultivation, which bears heavy crops of Grain and Grass. The buildings consist of a large one story house, 30 feet barn, with a cellar under one bay, a wagon house II by 30, Cooper's shop,16 by 30, searly new and all in good repair, with about 60 fruit trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Quince in abundance, and nearly all in a bearing state, with a variety of Grape Vines.

Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq. at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman. Boxton.

DANIEL RARTLETT. a stake and stones; thence southerly by land now or late of said Jennings to a stake and stones; thence southerly by land now or late of said Jennings, and partly on land now or late of said Jennings, and partly on land now or late of Asa Felch; thence southerly by a ditch on land now or late of Levi Felch to the bound first mentioned; or however otherwise bounded any or all said several tracts may be.

be Massachusetts Ploughman. Boston.

DANIEL BARTLETT.

Hingham, April 13.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c. S. & G. HYDE'S NURSERY, NEWTON.

The subscribers have for sale a choice collection of Fruit Trees, comprising the best varieties of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c.
Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines and Quinces.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Altheas, Peconies, Buckthorn &c.

(37-All orders addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention. Trees packed to insure safety to distant places.

Newton, March 23d, 1844.

Farm for Sale. For Sale, a Farm situated in the West Parish of Andover, near the Meeting House.

Said Farm contains about 70 nacres of good land, suituably woodland, and peat meadow, and is mostly fenced with good stone wall. The buildings are commodious, and all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Andover, Feb. 17, 1844.

Apple Trees For Sale. The subscriber has in his well known Nursery a choice lot of about 2000 APPLE TREES, from six to nine feet in height and very thrifty. They are grafted with Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality.

MICAH LELAND.
Sherburne, Feb. 10, 1844.

Fruit Trees for Sale. A choice variety of PEAR, APPLE and PEACH TREES for sale in Hamilton, near the Railroad Depot, by the subscriber.
ALLEN W. DOGE.
Hamilton, March 23, '44.

NUBSOIL Ploughs.

LUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON manufacture exercal sizes of SUBSOIL PLOUGHS made in form like a genuine Subsoil Plough imported by them from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from all sections of the country testifies. The New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1849, awarded their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by Ruggles & Co. Prices Se, 88, 819, 812 and \$15.

Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston. mh23 Subsoil Ploughs.

Flour! Flour! 100 BBLS. superfine Genesee Flour, received the first of the first of

AGENCY IN EUROPE.

AN EXPERIMENT. THE subscribers, in order to secure to them-selves, and consequently to their numerous customers, every possible advantage in the selec-tion of elegant articles of Forkies Day Goods have resolved to incur the expense of a Residem

LONDON AND PARIS. By this means they will be able to offer a better style of Goods at Retail, as low as the usual Wholesale

prepare for this Splenum Stock of Go warehouse has been enlarged and entit delled, in a style UNRIVALLED IN EXTENT.

RICH DRESS SILKS SHWAMES.

gance, attractive beauty, and convenience, by

they offer a most extensive assortment, of ver rare and beautiful styles and colors, and as low

RICH DRESS GOODS, or Ladies' wear, and a beautiful variety always ept on hand.

Also, a very large stock of , a very large stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS, embracing, as nearly as possible, every article for Ladies' and Gentlemen's use, expected to be found in a complete Dry Goods Store,

AND THE PRICES WILL BE INVARIABLY LOW. They will continue to give much of their atten-

CARPET TRADE, and house-keepers will find that this is emphati-cally the place to buy.

They have now two very spacious Halls devoted to the sale of Woollen Carpets, and have leased

TABERNACLE IN WINTER ST. erected last season, and fitted it for an Extensive Depot for

Painted Canvass Carpets. The stock of rich BRUSSELS. IMPERIAL THREE PLY, INGRAIN, and PAINTED

PLY, INGRAIN, and PAINTED is larger and better than any other in the city and we can sell a better and more beautiful Carpet for the same money.

We earnestly invite all citizens and strangers to visit our Establishment. We shall freely show our store and goods, whether they desire to become purchasers or not, and endeavor in every way to render our WARRHOUSE more worthy than ever of

ONE PRIOR STRICTLY ADMERED TO HENRY PETTES & CO.

224 Washington St., Corner of Summer St., BOSTON.

Beautiful Roses.

Farm for Sale,

THE AMATEUR'S SONG BOOK, containing a large collection of Sentimental, National and Comic Songs, set to Music, viz :—The first treble and bass, price 25 cts. BOSTON. Also, the following Musical works.

price single \$1,00 1,00 Musician's Companion, first part, Musician's Companion, aret part, st. 1,00
Instrumental Musician, No. 1.
do do do do 2,
do do do 3,
School for the Flute, 50
do do do Violin, 50
do do do Clarienet, 50
do do do Fife, 50
do do O Fife, 50
do do Go Semitoaca Accordion, 50
do do Common do Semitoaca Accordion, 574
Published and sold by E. HOWE, Jr., 7 Cornhill, ap27

LOOK AT THIS ! DRAPER AND TAILOR.

HE Subscriber acquaints his friends in the vicin-ity of WALTHAM and at a distance, that he TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

over the Post Office in Waltham.
Complete suits can be fernished at from 16 to 30 dollars, and all other garments in proportion.
Gentlemen in the habit of visiting the city would do well to give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B. All Garments warranted to give satisfaction.
BENJAMIN THOMPSON.
tf

Notice

S hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of TIMOTHY BANCROFT, TIMOTHY BANCKOFT,
late of Reading, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman,
deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that
trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons,
having demands upon the estate of the said deceased
are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said state, are called upon to make payment to
Reading, April 23, 1844. 3w* ap27

Ploughs and Grass Seeds.

will be refunded.

Also, a large lot of GRASS SEED, of superio quality, for sale at Boston prices, by
Framingham, March 16, 1844. Ploughs! Ploughs!!

PROUTY & MEARS'S—HITCHCOCK'S.
RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS, of all sizes, all of which are made in the best manner best Bonaire and Rock Salt, and acknowledged to be the strongest, purest and best for butter and family use, ever introduced.—Ground by A. SHIVERICK, Beach street, Boston, and for sale in barrels and bags at the Factory, or by the Agents, LORING & WINCHESTER, No 37 Commercial st.

3m° m2

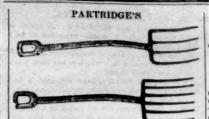
PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS, of all sizes, all of which are made in the best manner by experienced workmen. For sale as cheap as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere.

Also, PLOUGH POINTS, of all patterns and large, PLOUGH POINTS, of all patterns and sizes mout in use, constantly on hand and for sale by.

Littleton, April 29, 1844.

6m° PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS,

VERMONT Herds Grass and Clover Seed,



Cast Steel Elastic Manure Forks.

UGGLES, NOURSE & MASON offer at whole-sale or retail, a large assortment of Partridge's aurivalled Forks, 4, 6 and 8 times. Also, 190 dozon German Steel Manure Forks, at ansaulty low prices. As there is a spurious article in the market, in imi-ation of the "Partridge Fork," we would caution pur-chasers that none are genuine unless stamped H. P. mb30

Fresh Garden Seeds for 1844. HOVEY & CO., HOVEY & CO.,
MERCHANTS ROW,
Near State Street,

sale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Grass, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements,

Baldwin and other Apple Trees, of fine sizes; 10,000 Pench Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This Nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 cres of ground. A large Green House is now being dided.

proved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1848 Will be proved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1848 Will be proved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1848 Will be proved. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeyauckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Allorders addressed to the subscriber with be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co., 51 and 52 North Market at, Hovey & Co., 7 Merchants' Row, D. Prouty & Co., No 19 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Esq. Lowell; Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq. Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nonantum Hill, Newton, } March 9, 1844. tmv18

MOORE'S NORTH AMERICAN Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Ap6 tf JOHN L. MOORE.

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT LOW PRICES.

JUST received, a new supply of Ladies' Dress
Goods, suchas Alepines, Cashmere Cioths, Mouslin, de Laines, figured Velvets, Balsorines, Muslins, Plaids, Lunettas, Crape de Laines, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c. &c. Also, Shawls, Scarfs, Cravats, Laces, Lawns, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Linen and Cotton Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen C. Hdkß, &c. Together with a great variety of Domestic Cottons, Ticking, Drillings, bleached and brown Cotton, Linen Table Covers, &c.

N. B. The subscriber is also receiving weekly Fresh Goods of the latest styles, which will be sold at unusually low prices, for Cash.

EDWIN H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. Framingham Carriage and Harness

Manufactory.

THE subscriber will have a variety of new Carringes on hand and for sale, ready for the early Spring trade, at his old stand, 1½ miles East of the Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and Open Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness, Collar and Trunk line. Coach Wrenches, Wagon and Pew Cushions.

I UST received per ship Gov. Davis, 600 Tie Up Chains, 300 yards Fence Chains, 400 yards ew Cushions.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of urpestine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfee

Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by first rate workmen, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Also, a few second hand Carryalls, Wagons and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for cash, leather, wood, boots or shoes. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.

HOLLIS HASTINGS HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, March 9, 1844.

Boarding School at Framingham. FOR LADS AND YOUNG LADIES.

FOR LADS AND YOUNG LADIES.

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday, States.

All newspapers excepted by the above offer. Perbracing all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education; also, Music and Drawing. The school is a private Academy, limited as to its numbers, having the best of accommodations, both in the school-room and family, occupying the constant and undivided attention of its teacher, and affording the highest advances.

The school is a private Academy, limited as to its numbers, and in advance.

Post Masters are authorized to frank all moneys to pay for periodicals.

Of our ability to fulfil our part of the above offer, the best reference will be given when requested.

All communications must be addressed to the New England Book and Periodical Company, 22 Court St., Boston.

N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous inser-

85.
REFERENCES. The Editor of this paper, Hon.
Geo. Morey, Henry H. Fuller, Esq., Rev. Henry
Gliea, Dr. A. B. Wheeler—Boston. Hon. Josiah Adams, Rev. Wm. Barry, and Wm. H. Knight, J. S.
Wheeler, Esqrs.—Framingham.
N. E. BOOK & PERIODICAL CO.,
Boston, Feb. 17.
Boston.
N. B. Publishers giving this six conspicuous insertions, and sending us a paper marked, shall be entitled
to any magazine they may order; price not to exceed
three dollars.
N. E. BOOK & PERIODICAL CO.,
Boston, Feb. 17.

Joseph Breck & Co. NEW ENGLAND recultural Warehouse, SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. OSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GRADEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have so hesitation in anying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

ing.
The following are a few of the most important kinds
which they offer wholesale and retail, viz: PEAS.

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranherry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six-Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Molawak, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Fale, White do Wecks, &c.

Wholesaie and Retail Dealers in Garden, Grass, and Flower Seeis. Agricultural Implements, Trees, Plants, &c.

AVING completed their stock of Seeds for 1844, offer for nale one of the largest and most choice have expressly raised and in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised and in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised and in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised on the staple articles of Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Cabbages, Plars, &c. &c., they have given the greatest attention, and purchasers any rely on the genuinoness of the kinds. A few of the more important kinds are subjoined:—

GARDEN SEEDS.

Sagar Beet and Bhood Beet, Large white and crange Carrots, Retta Baga and other Turnips, Silver Skin and Red Ohions, Early and Late Cabbages, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Country, Compere and Eng Plants, Early Seeds of Carrots, Rettain of Flower Seeds, including superb as sortments of Double Garman Asters, PLOWER SEEDS.

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including superb as sortments of Double Garman Asters, Double Balaman Rocket Laskpurr, &c., raised at our own garden.—Also, every new and tare Flower Seed to be obtained in London, comprising speaded 10 Neck Stock Gillifowers, (20 colors,) Double Poppies, Candytuffs, Holhocks, extra fine large Fanises, German Carration, Petunias, Petangoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britanni, Petunias, Petangoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britanni, Petunias, Petangoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Petunias, Petangoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Fernander, Petunias, Petangoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Fernander, Petunias, Petangoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Fernander, Petunias, Petangonium, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Fernander, Petunias, Petangonium, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Fernander, Petunias, Petangonium, &c., received by the steamship Britannia, Fernander, Petunias, Petangonium, &c.

Cheap Cash School Book Store. Lewis & Sampson, Publishers and Booksel-lers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS, Constantly on hand, services

BOOKS, constantly on mand, comprising in part the following:

PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Books.

WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Oheey, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Make Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smity's Geographical's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Marray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Cllott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

comstock, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie Olmsted, Phelps, Joses, Bakewell, and Smellies' Phi Olinated, Phelpa, Joses, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.
GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.
DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallandet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.
PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldamith,

VOSE, BIAKE, WHKIRS, VIIMBIED, RYAII, and WHEwell's Astronomies
WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen,
Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.
Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric,
Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c.
Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek,
French and German School Books, &c. &c.
In addition to the above, can be found one of the most
extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New
England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as
at any Bookstore in the country.

d16

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

The subscriber keeps on hand an assortment of Ploughs of all sizes, at the some prices as sold in Boston. He has Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs, and Prouty & Co's Ploughs. Also, West Bridgewater Points and Landsides.

North Bridgewater, April 13, 1844.

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse Mason's PLOUGHS, and a general assortment of FARMING TOOLS, at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S. Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

Tie Up Chains.

FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES. BENJ. BANGS, No. 39 and 40 Lewis's Wharf, has for sale a quantity of the above flamed art cle, which has been much approved of in England, and as for an used in this country, has been isomed highly beneficial on grass lands, tree and plants generally.

Save Your Postage! A LIBERAL OFFER.

THE New England Book and Periodical Company have made arrangements by which any person subscribing to them, and paying the regular subscription price, for any Monthly, Bi-Monthly, Quarterly, Foreign or American Magazine, can have the same supplied by mail, Post paid, to any part of the United States.

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.



MANUFACTURED BY Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,

nd for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

SEED STORE,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several sizes with new and important improvements, and have by means of muchinery, introduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the wood as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural Society considering the plough the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the best plough, under the direction of a most able committee, consisting of Messex. Newell, I. W. Proctor, Wm. Sutton, Asa F. Newhall, and Andrew Dedge, Eaqrs., a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in October last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say.—'In testing the quality of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the masner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the mames of those who held the ploughs they say.—'As so much depends on the skill of the person holding the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the ploughs they say.—'As so much depends on the skill of the plough and what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to colarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the eliminitee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of a great and a state of the ploughs, one of the plough and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent duy; the smaller size to turn a forrow 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep. the larger size to turn a furrow in these wide and 7 inches deep. The holdowing is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amontor of power in pounds required to operate the different ploughs.

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS. In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricul-

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS. Winslow of Danvers, Prouty & Co. Boston, Ruggles & Co. Worcester, Howard, Hingham, 462 lbs. 425 lbs. 412 lbs. 412 lbs. LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS.

In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they unanimously awarded the highest premium, they say,—"As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities rannifested in either of the others, with some peculiar to itself;" and "further, our attention was particularly called to the quality of the castings on the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., their finish and durability." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen." "The process of chilling the points, the entire edge of the share, and flange or base of the landside, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no hazard in saving the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andover Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the

ploughmen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-three premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymonth, and Bristol.

At our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and garden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Grass, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at whole-life the selection of the farm and garden. Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most large and the county of the selection of the farm and garden.

kinds of ploughs in use.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

mb16

Olmsied, Phelps, Jonee, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallandet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith, Worcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies

WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen, Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.

Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. In addition to the above, can be found one of the most extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as tany Bookstore in the country. If d16

Ploughs for Sale in Middleborough.

NAHUM M. TRIBOU kas for sale, at his place there. Ploughs of all sizes of the best construction. His prices are the same as at the from the establishments of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., and from D. Prouty & Co.

Middleborough, March 9, 1844. 3m*

Advertisement.

THE PANACEA prepared by Messrs. RANSOM & STEVENS, 325 Washington street, we have before taken occasion to recommend, as an article every way worthy of confidence, and one which is an effectual remedy for all such diseases as it professes to cure. It is solely intended for such diseases as have their origin in an inpure state of the blood. For a year past we have made frequent and at all times; we have understantingly recommended it to our friends in private, and their resistancy with of two represented citieses; which we have examined many of these certificates, which we find to have emanated from some of our most respected citieses, and their testimony is emphasic as to the good resulting from the use of this medicine. We can confidently recommend it to those who have

'Plumbe' Daguerrian Gallery.

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CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguerreotypes in the world. ADMITTANCE FREE.

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day, without regard to weather, at THREE DOLLARS
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A method has been discovered, and known only at
this place, of painting the exact complexion and every
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smerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich
effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

OP-Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness and decidedly a better picture, colored mearer to nature, than at any
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Apparatus and Instruction on reasonable terms.

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CHEAP FOR CASH.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally to a New Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which are Broadcloths, of English. German and American manufacture, of every shade and quality, varying in price from \$1,50 to \$5 per yard. Also, Fancy Casaimerez, Satinets, Tweeds, Doo Skins, Doubs Mill'd Cloths, Fustians, Ermineta, Cotton and Woollen Cords, beautiful styles, Velvet, Silk, Sain, Plush, Cashnere and other Vestings, and Tailors Trimmings of all kinds. 62-Genthemen in want of substantial and well made Clothing, at a really low price, are requested to examine our new assortment of Goods, and are assured that all Garments snaufactured at this establishment will be made in the first style and warranted.

For Garments of the best description a saving of 25 per cent. may be effected for prompt payment.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. Framingham, March 16, 1844.

12,000 Coats, Pants, and Vests, BEST STYLE AT LOW PRICES. -SELLING AT-

OSGOOD'S NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

BOOK BINDER, 40 CORNHILL, Over A. Tompkins' Book Store, BOSTON.

Advertisement.

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Henry G. Terry,

Cloths, Clothing, &c.,

[For the Ploughman.] BE NOT BORNE BY SORROW DOWN. BY MOSES FOSTER, JR.

Be not borne by sorrow down, Tho' dark clouds before thee gather And hang o'er thee with a frown, Presaging gloom and wintry weather; For there is the lord of light 'Youd the murky darkness gleaming,

With a radiance ever bright, With the warmth of friendship teeming.

There are thorns which all most feel, As Life's mases they are threading, Which the roses fair conceal With their foliaged mantles spreading;-'Neath our wayward feet they lie.

And above, yea all around us, And unseen by mortal eye; Oftentimes they sorely wound us. Life is not a sunny day,

Nor a dark and misty way Doubt and gloominess combining: Some may share its joys to-day, Others feel its good of sorrow, But they vanish each away, And a change comes on the morrow,

Always with bright radiance shining,

Joy and sorrow are the lot mmon to all earthly mortals, Entering both the lowly cot And the royal palace portals: But there is another sphere, Where Life's season aye is vernal, And the sorrow-stricken here. There shall live in joy eternal.

Andover.

MAY.

To the woods away! 'tis the gladsome May, When the dew on the green herb shineth; The lark mounts aloft at the dawning day, And the cit for the free air pineth.

The gems of the frost in the earth are fost. The wreaths of the snow are faded; Dame Nature away buth her white garb toss'd, And white flowers bath her bosom braided.

The sharp biting blast of bluff March is past, And the April showers are fallen; And the cooing dove in the deep woods fast, To his gentle mate is calling.

Then away! then away! 'tis the gentle May, And the thrush in the green birch singeth; With the whistling merle, and the linnet gray, Till each dell with their glad notes ringe

In the brawling stream, 'neath the bright sun bean See the willow her bent how laveth; Whilst the dancing broad, like some saucy queen, Now woos it, and then she leaveth.

Then away! then away! 'tis the gentle May, And the housewife her neat cot trimmeth, ("Tis a custom old) with the May flowers gay, From the brooks, where the trout swin

On the sunny banks, see the flowrets rank How they crowd with their gaudy faces; How they vie with the dames who jewell'd prank In the glare of their showy graces,

But adorn you glade, in the modest shade, Wet with dew that the moonbeam raineth, The violet blooms like some love-lorn maid. Whom the jostling crowd disdaineth.

Then hurral for our May! our gladsome May! When the rose and the woodbine bloometh; Then the thrush and the merle pipe the livelong de And the goldfinch his bright wing plumeth.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Dumas in his Curricle.

The Blackwood for March, gives, in a very amusing article, the salient points of humor contained in the work of M. Dumas upon Na-ples. From it we take the story of the late ex-

In the first we are informed of Mr. Dollas 8, nstallation at the Hotel Vittoria, kept by M. behind them, the Dey uttered a sound between this fiction; Martin Zill, who, besides being an inn-keeper, a sigh and a roar. Martin Zill, who besides being an inn-keeper is a man of much taste in art, a distinguished antiquary, an amateur of pictures, a collector of autographs and curiosities. Apropos of the hotel, we have an anecdote of the ex-Dey of Algiers, who, on being deposed of his dominions by the French, took refuge at Naples, and es-tablished busself under M. William tablished hunself under M. Zill's hospitable roof. The third floor was occupied entirely by his suite and attendants, the fourth was for himself and his treasures, the fifth, or the gar-rets, he converted into his harem. The curious arms, costume and jewels which Hussein Pacha had brought with him, were a godsend to the virtuose tavern keeper, who was never weary of examining and admiring them; and, before the African had been a week in the Husse, he and African had been a week in the House, he and his host were sworn friends. Unfortunately

One morning Hussein Pacha's cook (a Nubian as black as ink, and as shining as if he had been polished with a shoc-brush) entered the kitchen of the hotel, and asked for the largest knife they had. The cook gave him a sort o carving knife, some eighteen inches long, sharp as a razor, and pliant as a foil. The negro looked at it, shook his head as if in doubt whether it would do, but nevertheless took it up stairs with him. Presently he brought it down again, and asked for a larger one. The cook opened all his drawers, and at last found a kind of cutlass, which he hardly ever used on account of its enormous size. With this the Nucount of its enormous size. With this the Nustairs. Five minutes afterward he came down for the third time, and returned the knife, asking for a bigger one still. The cook's curiosity was excited, and he inquired who wanted the knife, and for what purpose.

The African told him very coolly that the Dey having left the dominions rather in a hurry, had forgotten to bring an executioner with him and had consequently ordered his cook to get a large knife, and cut off the head of Osmin, chief of the eunuchs, who was convicted of having kept such negligent watch and ward over his highness's seraglio, that some presumptuous Giaour had made a hole in the wall, and established a communication with Zaida, the Dey's favorite odalisque. Accordingly Osmin was to be decapitated; and as to the offending lady, next time the Dey took an airing in the bay of Naples, she would be put into the boat in a sack, and consigned to the keeping of the kel-Thunderstruck at such summary propies. Thunderastruck at such summary pro-ceedings, the cook desired his Nubian brother to wait while he went for a larger knife; then hastening to M. Martin Zill, he told him what he had just heard.

M. Martin Zill rae to the minister of police and laid the matter before him. His excellency got into his carriage and went to call upon the Dev.

Dey.

He found his highness reclining upon a divan, his back supported by cushious, smoking latakia in a chibouque, while an icoglan scratched the in a chibouque, while as icoglan scratched the soles of his feet, and two slaves fanned him.—
The minister made his three salaams; then, the Dey nodded his head.

"Your highness," said his excellency, "I am the minister of police."

"I know you are," answered the Dey.

"Then your highness probably conjectures the

motive of my visit."
"No. But you are welcome to the same." mitting a crime."
"A crime! And what crime!" said the

"I will."

The Pacha laid his hand on his dagger. The minister stepped to the window and made a sign. The next moment the tramp of heavy boots and jiggle of spurs were heard upon the stairs; the door opened, and a gigantic corporal gend-armes made his appearance, his right hand raised to his cocked hat, his left hand upon the seat of

led them out of the room. As the door closed be behind them, the Dey uttered a sound between a sigh and a roar.

The magistrate looked out of the window, till he saw the prisoners and their escort disappear at the corner of the strada Chitamone.—Then turning to the Dey—

"Your highness is now at liberty to leave Naples, if he wishes so to do," said the imperture bable functionary with a low bow.

"This wery instant?" cried Hussein.

"A pleasant journey to your highness," said the minister.

"Go to the devil!" retorted Hussein.

Before an hour had elapsed, the Dey had chartered a small veasel, on board of which he embarked the same evening with his suite, his wives, and his treasures; and at midnight he set sail, cursing the tyranny that prevented a man from drowning his wife and cutting off the heads of his slaves. The next day the minister of police had the calprits brought before him and examined. Osmin was found guilty of having slept when he ought to have watched, and Zaida of having watched when she ought to have alept. But by some strange omission, the Neapolitan code allots no punishment to such offinces; and consequently Osmin and Zaida, to their infinite astonishment, were immediately set at liberty. Osmin took to selling pastilles for a livelihood, and the lady got employment as dame de comptoir in a coffee house. As to the Dey, he had left Naples with the intention of going to England, in which courtry, as he was found of the may not drown her. He was taken ill, however, on the road, and obliged to stop at Legnon, where he died.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—Marriage of one on the content of the Catholic religion, certainly cannot expect anything but the contempt of all honest and benevolent people. [Journal of Com.]

SUPPORT OF THEATRES. It is known to

Just So. If you fall in love with a goo Dey, taking the pipe from his mouth, and gaz-ing at his interlocutor in the most profound as-tonishment.

Just So. If you tak in live with a good girl that loves you, marry her, and ask not for perfection in woman—for if you do you wont tonishment.

Woman—the morning star of our youth, the day star of our manhood, the evening star of our age.

Dipes not your highbees purpose throwing Zaths into the seal.

**That is no cyime, "repeared the Dey, "of lower than the work of the Control, and the mineter," which does your in seal. That is not cyime, "highbees deduce from that ""." That as the pipe belongs to me, as I have been the seal which is a pipe. "As the pipe belongs to me, as I have been the work of the control, the seal was the minister; which come your in seal. The seal was the minister; which come your in seal. The seal was the minister, "which will be greatly, and there who fragments into the middle of the control with great the work of the control, and the seal was the minister; "which will be greatly, and there who fragments into the middle of the control with great the work of the control, and the seal work of the control, and the seal work of the seal work of the control, and the work of the control with great the work of the control work of the control with great the work of the control work of the work of the control work of

armes made his appearance, his right hand raised to his cocked hat, his left hand upon the seat of never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in this trowsers.

"Genarro," said the minister of police, if I gave you an order to arrest this gentleman, would you see any difficulty in executing it?"

"None your excellency."

"You are aware that this gentleman's name is Hussein Pacha?"

"I was not some over excellency."

"I was not some over a make it right for them to neglect to pay their debts. There is six in this neglect, as clear and as deserving church discipline, as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt, when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel Hussein Pacha?"

"I was not your excellency."

"And that he is Dey of Algiers!"

"May it please your excellency, I don't know fortable cloak under which to hide; but if reli-

what he is."

"You see!" said the minister turning to the Dey.

"Shall I!" said Genarro, taking a pair of hand-cuffs from his pocket, and advancing a pace toward the Dey, who, on his part, took a step backward. backward.

"No," replied the minister, "it will not be necessary. His highness will do as he is bid. Go and search the hotel for a man named Osmin, and a woman named Zaida, and take them both to the prefecture."

"What?" cried the Dey; "this man is to enter my harem ?'

"He is not a man," replied the minister; "he is a corporal of gend armes. But if you do not wish him to go, send for Osmin and Zaida yourself."

"Will you promise to have them punished?"
in the church that is perfectly irreconcilable with the law of God and the maintenance of a good reputation in the even of the world.

"Will you promise to have them punished?" inquired the Dey.
"Certainly; according to the utmost rigor of the law."
Hussein Pacha clapped his hands. A door concealed behind the tapestry was opened, and a slave entered the room.
"Bring down Osmin and Zaida," said the Dey.
The slave crossed his hands on his breastry bowed his head, and disappeared without uttering a word. The next instant he came back with the two culprits.

"Bring down Osmin and Zaida," said the wind defrands will steal, and there is scarcely no difference between stealing and wilfully neglecting to discharge a debt. [New York Observer.]

beardless face, and small hands and feet. Zaida was a beautiful Circassian, her eyelids painted with kool, her teeth blackened with bettel, her nails reddened with henna. On perceiving Hussein Pacha, the eunuch fell upon his knees; Zaida raised her head. The Dey's eyes flashed, and he clutched the hilt of his kanigar. Osmin grew pale; Zaida smiled. The minister of points are provided a sign to the gend'-atme, who stepped grew pale; Zaida smiled. The minister of po-like made a sign to the gend'-arme, who stepped up to the first we are informed of Mr. Dumas's In the first we are informed of Mr. Dumas's stallation at the Hotel Vittoria, kept by M.

Support of Theatres. It is known to those who have investigated the subject, that theatres are sustained, in a great measure, by persons from the country, visiting the city for business or pleasure. Cariosity first leads them to inquire, among other objects, for the theatre; and not aware how reproachful it is in the cyes of the virtuous to be known to go there, they venture on, and quiet conscience by thinking that there can certainly be no great barm in going once. Little do they imagine that "the dead are there;"—that its avenues often lead to a deeper "pit," whence there is no return. They know not that snares are there laid for the unwary, and that poison lurks within, which once inhaled, may so pollute the body and soul, that its dark stains can never be effaced.

Visitors from the country will scarcely believe that in connection with the abandoned, they chiefly sustain these sinks of abomination and crime: but such is the fact; and should the theatres would become bankrupt—their countenance and support be entirely with-held, the theatres would become bankrupt—the first the counter and breast. He was followed by "The Driving Cloud," war chief, aged 51, Pat-an-hal-quot-a-wec-be, and Mr. Sanders, a friend of the bride's father, "The Moonlight Night," Giah-wee-gosh-e-ghee, and Mr. Hughes, To-the their countenance and support be entirely with-held, the theatres would become bankrupt—their doors would soon be closed. It is believed, EXTRAORDINARY SCENE. - MARRIAGE OF ONE they chiefly sustain these sinks of abomination and crime: but such is the fact; and should their countenance and support be entirely withheld, the theatres would become bankrupt—their doors would soon be closed. It is believed, that were young men of intelligence and virtue expected to be asked, on their return from the city, by a mother or sister, whether they had been to the theatre, a due regard to the feelings of kindred and friends as well as a proper respect for their own character, if not higher considerations, would effectually deter them from thus patronizing vice. [N. Y. Journal of Com.

The necessity of external government to a man is in an inverse ratio to the vigor of self-government; when the latter is most complete, the former is least wanted. Hence, the more virtue the more liberty.

Gish-wee-gosh-e-ghee, and Mr. Hughes, To-dacko-sah-ma and Mr. Anderson, and lastly "The Squaw of the Meonlight Night," Wos-see-ab-e-neuh-qua," accompanied by Mr. Rankin. The father, Mr. Haynes, gave his daughter away, and, at the conclusion of the ceremony with the want and wife, and the bridgeroom instantly and with much grace, imprinted on the lips of his bride, in the presence of the entire congregation, the hymenial salute. The entire proceeding was characterised by an interest almost without parallel in the annals of wedlock, and the requisite forms and signatures having been gone through in the vestry, the wedding cortege took their departure in the order they entered. [Mark Lane Express.]

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF CANINE | Cuna. The revolution in St. Domingo, and

accomplice lay down in his place to recover wind for a fresh burst.

Again the bounding herd dashed across the

plain, hoping to escape on the opposite side the crafty savages, who, in his turn, took up the chase, and coursed them till relieved by a fresh chase, and coursed them till relieved by a fresh hand from an opposite quarter. In this masner, the persecuted animals were driven from side to side and from corner to corner, a fresh assailant heading them at every turn, till they appeared perfectly stupified with lear, and crowding together like frightened sheep, began to wheel round in diminishing circles. All this time the wolf, which lay concealed in the furrow, near the centre of the field, had never moved, although the notelone had never moved, although the notelone had never moved within a the entre of the field, had never moved, although the antelope had passed and repassed within a few feet of him, and had, perhaps, even jumped over him; his time for action had not yet ar-rived. It now became evident that the unfortu-nate antelope must soon be tired out, when it appeared probable that the surrounding wolves would have made a combined attack and driven the terrified herd toward the centre of the field, where the wolf who had hitherto been lying in reserve, would have sorung up in the midst of

this morning, had attempted to hunt down antelopes in the usual manner. Baffled, however, in the chase, instinct was at fault, and the wolf, if left solely to its blind guidance, must, in the absence of other game, have perished.

But hunger, that proverbial sharpener of the human wits, appears also to call forth certain dormant reasoning faculties in the animal,

human wits, appears also to call forth certain dormant reasoning faculties in the animal, which, under ordinary circumstances, might have never been developed. The wolf, finding that instinct has deceived him, refuses to be louger guided by a blind impulse, and begins for the first time to think. He abandons the natural laterial time to think. al habits of his race, and in concert with his fellow wolves, plans and executes an ingenious lettow wolves, plans and executes an ingentous stratagem, worthy of the reasoning powers of man himself; a complicated manœuvre not only arguing considerable sagacity on the part of individuals, but implying that a mutual understanding exists among the performers, which it appears to me can only be accounted for on the supposition, that surging houses some power appears to me can only or accounted for on the supposition that animals possess some power unknown to us, of communicating their ideas to each other. See to it ye naturalists. [Indian Diary of an Old Forest Ranger.

Collision. The up and down trains of cars between Philadelphia and Baltimore came in collision on Thursday erening, causing considerable damage to the foremost cars and slightly injuring several passengers.

There were several distinguished citizens in the cars of the c

the cars of the upward train, at the time of the collision, among whom was the Hon. Daniel Wobster, and Mr. Graham, of New York

They have a queer way exercising in St. Louis on the Sabbath. Last Sunday a belliger-ant gentleman cowhided another at the corner of Sixth street and Washington Avenue. The cowhided, being a moral citizen, refused to break the sanctity of the day by running, although the cowhide broke his skin every blow. The incowhide broke his skin every blow. The in-ference is that he was pretty smartly whipped.

THE ANNEXATION PAPERS. The Washing-

Dr. Pauli, the eminest Bavarian engineer, who was recently commissioned by the King of Bavaria to proceed to this country to inspect the atmospheric railroad between Kingstown and Dalkey, has returned to Munich, and reported highly favorable on the subject.

The house of Nathaniel Greene, Esq., 4 and 6 Hudson street, and occupied by him and by Mr. Maynard, one of his clerks, was struck by lightning, Friday evening, but no great damage done.

BOSTON POLICE COURT-MONDAY.

TAKING A SAIL—not in a best but from one.

Kennett McBean was brought up 'for stealing a sail from stevedore Simpson's best. Sent up to the grand jury. Officer Stratton found the sail covered up in the bullast of a bark—to which McBean belonged. [Pest.

The luxuriant plains of Egypt never poured forth the cereal grain in greater profusion than the prairie States are now doing particularly towards this quarter. We had just got clear of a fleet of vessels from the ports in Ohio, when another large fleet arrived from the upper lakes. There are now fifty sail of vessels in the harbor loaded with 60,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bbls of flour, with the usual proportion of pork, &c. All the warehouses are filled, and many new buildings are full, all without a roof to de-

fend the goods from rain.

The Canal is crowded with passing boats.

It is estimated that there are over 500 tons of merchandise now lying in warehouses here, waiting facilities for shipment westward. Every canal boat that can be found is put into immediate requisition, still the daily accumulation is quite, if not more than equal to the ship-ments. Many of our merchants say they can sell their goods more readily than they can ship

where the wolf who had hitherto been lying in reserve, would have sprung up in the midst of them, and secured at least one victim. 1, however, did not allow matters to proceed so far—l was satisfied with what I had seen, and resolved to turn the tables on my friends the wolves, by making a slight change in the last act of the tragedy, which was now fast approaching. Accordingly, just as the antelope appeared to be driven to a stand still, I put a stop to further proceedings on the part of their ravenous assailants, by sending a rifle bollet through the body of the nearest skulker, who incontinently gave up the ghost; and his sagacious companions seeing that their game was up, now that "the man with the gun "had taken a hand, made precipitate retreat, leaving me undisputed master

which is this annexation of opposites. The line of division between the two qualities is as perfect in the apple as it would be if the halves of two apples of the same size were fitted to-

CROTON WATER IN THE WEST INDIES -WE have full files of Havana papers to the 20th ult. inclusive. The Fare Industrial compliments inclusive. The Fare Industrial compliments the captains of the brigs Mazeppa and Neuvitas on the success attending the introduction of the Croton Water into the ports of Cuba, several hogsheads of which were carried from this port, and proved a profituable article of trade, in consequence of the unusual drought which prevails on the Island. [N. Y. Express.

IRON STEAMER. Dunham & Co. have just completed an Iron steamboat, to ply between this city and Derby, in Connecticut. She is of 120 tons burthen, and yet, with her machinery on board, draws but two feet water. She is called the Naugatuck.

The first Salmon from the Merrimack was caught at West Newbury, on Saturday inst. It weighed 17 pounds, and was sold to Col. Brown, of the Eagle House, Haverhill, for one dollar a pound. [Haverhill Gazette.

GROSTS. There is a curious case related an old medical work, of a man who was a w an old medical work, of a man who was a well known character, and a man of sonse, where it was said he used to see a number of persons in the room with him. Now he himself has described the whole phenomenon, and all the adjunct to it. He has said, after taking a cup of coffee, or tea, they came into his room in great numbers; and as he got better, and less nervous, he has only seen the arms and legs of the persons, without seeing any other part of them. ton correspondent of the Phil. North American says:—The friends of Mr. Tappan extremely regret his injudicious act in sending on the Texas documents to the Evening Post. So great a violation of confidence cannot be easily overlooked.

Coffee, or tea, they came into his room in great numbers; and as he got better, and less nervous, he has only seen the arms and legs of the persons, without seeing any other part of them. This is all an irregular action of the retina of violation of confidence cannot be easily overlooked. be eyes. A gentleman sitting in his library one day, reading or writing, on turning round his head, saw, sitting in a chair, a woman in a red cloak. He said to her, "How came you here, good woman! The woman said nothing. "What is the meaning of your being here, atmospheric railroad between Kingstown and Dalkey, has returned to Munich, and reported highly favorable on the subject.

The house of Nathaniel Greene, Esq., 3 and 6 Hudson street, and occupied by him and by Mr. Maynard, one of his clerks, was struck by lightning, Friday evening, but no great damage done.

A murdered infant has been found in the woods near Fall River.

PUNCTUALITY. We saw, says the COSTLY TUMBLERS. Stephen Whalen was caught in the act of stowing away under his jacket a couple of tumblers at the City Tavers. His excase was that he had been stowing away the contents of other temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers in his stomach, and therefore distribution of the temblers at the City Tavers. His excase was that the had been stowing away the content of the genuine swell-head, putting himself down and in the genuine swell-head, putting himself down as the genuine swell-head, putting himself down and in the genuine swell-head, putting himself down and himself do of a herry. An acquaintance of his ventured to ask an explanation for his extraordinary despatch. "Get away, niggar," says he, "I'so gwine to Washenton in de cars, and I'd better wait for dem, dan have dem wait for me."

STATE LAWS.

AN ACT empowering the Inhabitants of Villages or Districts to establish Fire Departments within the same.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. The inhabitants of any village or district of any town in the commonwealth, qualified to vote m town affairs, at a meeting thereof, held for that purpose, after an application to the town, as hereinafter provided, may establish a fire department for such village or district, the officers of which shall have charge of and be responsible for all the engines and other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire within the said village or district, in the same manner as the firewards and enginemes of towns now are; provided, that no district, containing less than one thousand persons, shall have the benefit of this acc.

itants to raise taxes for the establishment and main-tenance of a sufficient fire department, for the rea-sonable protection of the inhabitants and property within said limits, from fire; and in case the inhab-itants of the town shall refuse or neglect to establish and maintain such reasonable means of protection for the inhabitants of such district, the inhabitants of such district may then proceed to organize a fire department within the same, according to this act. Section 3. The selectmen of any town, spon the application, in writing, of not less than seven free-holders, inhabitants of any district of such town, the holders, inhabitants of any district of such town, the limits of which shall be defined in such application, limits of which shall be defined in such application, and shall contain not less than one thousand persons, requiring them to notify a meeting of the inhabitants of such district, duly qualified to vote in town affairs, for the purpose of considering the expediency of establishing, for and within the said district, shall, tablishing, for and within the said district, snau, without delay, give notice to such inhabitants, in the same manner in which notice of town meetings is given, to assemble at some suitable place within the district, for the purpose aforesaid, the substance of which shall be expressed in the notification; and of which shall be expressed in the nathreatton; and at such meetings the selectmen shall preside. If the selectmen refuse or neglect to summon such meeting, any justice of the peace, in the county in which such town is, may call the same. If none of the select-men are present at the said meeting, a moderator may be chosen to preside over it, who shall have and exercise the same powers as the moderator of a

Section 4. No person shall be allowed to vote at Section 4. No person shall be allowed to vote at a meeting held as above provided, except the inhabitants of the district duly qualified as aforesaid.

They shall choose a clerk, who shall make oath to keep a true record of the proceedings of the same, and all other meetings, and to perform all the other duties of clerk of such fire district, so long as he shall held the office. The clerk, so chosen, may be removed by the inhabitants of the district, or he may resign, and another may be chosen in his place, and the same may be done in case of his decease or incompetency.

Linion, at Brunswick, closing, ...
Wathington County, at Calais.

Section 5. The inhabitants of such district, at a Section 5. The inhabitants of such district, at a meeting held in manner aforesaid, may vote to establish a fire department within the same, which shall consist of a chief engineer, and as many assistant engineers, engine men, hose men, and hook and ladder men, as they may deem necessary, not exceeding seventy-five for each hydraulion or suction engine, thirty-five for each more handled and fifty feet of leading hose, small by experiment shall be farmished with a certificate, under the hands of the chief engineer and clerk of such district, declaring his station in the department. Section 6. The chief engineer, and assistant engineers, of any fire district, shall be chosen by the inhabitants thereof at the meeting called in manner aforesaid, or at any adjournment thereof, or at any other meeting called by the clerk for that purpose, and shall be under oath faithfully to perform the duties of such offices respectively.

Section 7. Meetings of the inhabitants of any fire district, and the control of the same and the control of the cont

werther spectral part of the same power of foot, and, as long as this account, and would prompts these animals to assemble in packs, and hand town their prove, either the world prompts these animals to assemble in packs, and hand town their prove, either of world and world a praced their cause, the control of the services of the photocomes, that enabled a pack of works to plan the combined and well arranged attack I have attempted to described.

We know that the natural instinct of the wolf prompts these animals to assemble in packs, and hand town their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand down their prev, either by scent or by speed of foot, and, as long as this assemble in packs, and hand to see the section of the scenario of the scenario of t

was it mere instiget, or was it a certain power of combining ideas, and drawing inferences, that enabled a pack of wolves to plan the combined and well arranged attack 1 have attempted to describe?

We know that the natural instinct of the wolf prompts these animals to assemble in packs, and hunt down their prey, either by seent or other expedient is resorted to. I have no doubt that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw this morning, had attempted to bunt down and they may assemble to hunt down and they may remove other expedient is resorted to. I have no doubt that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw this morning, had attempted to hunt down and they may remove of the surface of such district, who may assemble together, the other sour. Two buds, one aweet, the other sour, were united and inserted in the same this morning, had attempted to hunt down and they may remove of the same this morning, had attempted to hunt down and they may great the surface of such that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw this morning, had attempted to hunt down and they may remove of the same that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw this morning, had attempted to hunt down and they may great the surface of such that in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves I saw that, in the first instance, the very wolves, in a fair way of recovery.

The design evidently was to murder him.—

The design evidently was to murder him.—

The design evidently was to murder him.—

The is, however, in a fair way of recovery.

The design evidently was to murder him.—

The villain has not been taken. [Providence Section on any of said persons at their discretion. The board of engineers may, from time to time, make and publish rules and regulations for their own government, and that of the other members of the fire department of such district, and of other persons present at a fire, and may repeal or after the same, and may prescribe penalties for the violation thereof, and may prescribe penalties for each offence; such penalties may be sued for and recovered in the name of the chief engineer of such district, and shall go to the use of the inhabitants of the same fire district. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of the chief engineer, during the pendency of any suit for a penalty, the suit shall not abate but the successor of such officer shall be admitted to prosecute it. No inhabitants of such district shall be dissipated to act as judge, magistrate, juror, or efficer, or to testify as a witness, in any suit brought for such penalties; and nothing herein shall prevent the recovery of such penalties by indictment, if the engineers see fit to prosecute for the same.

Section 9. The engineer of any fire district shall have and exercise the same powers and authority relative to the extingoishment of fires, and the demolishing of buildings for that purpose, or with that view and object, within the same district, as firewards of towns now have; and the inhabitants of each fire district shall be liable to pay such com-

have and exercise the same powers and authority, relative to the extinguishment of fires, and the demolishing of buildings for that purpose, or with that view and object, within the same district, as firewards of towns now have; and the inhabitants of each fire district shall be liable to pay such compensation or damages, for acts done by such engineers, or by their orders, as towns are liable to pay for acts lawfully done by the firewards thereof, or by their orders.

ties and privileges as are enjoyed by firewards and Drafts on New York...... par regimence of towns.
Section 11. The engineers of any fire district shall establish rules, and may repeal and alter them from time to time, regulating or prohibiting the carrying of fire or ignited substances in or through the streets or ways of such district; and may prescribe penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations, not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

Section 12. The inhabitants of may fire district, remaining day aforesaid, may, at any meeting called

Section 12. The inhabitants of any fire district, constituted as a foresaid, may, at any meeting called for said purpose, in manner aforesaid, raise money for the purchase of engines, hydrauliens, hose, hooks and ladders, and other articles necessary for the extinguishment of fires, and for the purchase of land and erection of necessary buildings and for repairs, and other incidental expenses of the fire department, and may determine the number thereof, and where said buildings shall be placed. They shall choose a prudential committee, from time to time, who shall have the care, costedy and management of the moneys so raised, and shall expend the same for the purposea-prescribed by the vote of the inhabitants of the fire district by whom it was raised, and not otherwise; and such committee shall be accountable to the said inhabitants for all moneys so entrusted to them, who shall have power to maintain any suit thereof in their aggregate capacity of

tain any suit thereof in their aggregate capacity of inhabitants of the said district. tain any suit thereof in their aggregate capacity of inhabitants of the said district.

Section 13. The clerk of each fire district constituted under this act, shall certify to the assessors of the town all sums of money that shall be voted to be raised by the inhabitants of such district, for the parposes, and in the manner aforesaid, which a sums shall be assessed and collected by the officers of the town, in the same manner that the town's taxes are assessed and collected, and shall be paid over by the collector of the town's taxes to the town riceasurer, who shall hold the same, subject to the trick. The assessors, treasurer and collector of any town in which a fire district shall be organized any der this act, shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, is reference to the assessment and collection of the moneys voted by the inhabitants of such fire district, as aforesaid, as they have and exercise in reference to the assessment and collection of town taxes, and make abatements in the same manner; provided, recertheless, that the sums so voted shall be assessed upon the property within such district, both real and personal.

Section 14. The chief clerk and engineer of any fire district, doily constituted, shall be entitled to such reasonable compensation for their services as

may be voted by the inhabitants of the district, at a

may be voted by the inhabitants of the district, at a legal meeting thereof; but no compensation shall be paid to any other officer or member of any district, for his services in that capacity.
Section 15. The by-laws, rules and regulations, passed by said fire districts, which have penalties attached to them, shall, before they shall be in force, be approved by the Coart of Common Pleus, held within and for the county to which such fire district bolongs, and all penalties, which shall be recovered by virtue of this act, shall be appropriated to pay the expenses of the fire department. Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1844.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

The bills of all the Banks in the New England gy-re officed all the Banks in the New England states which are in good credit, are received at pur in deposits by the following Banks, viz:—Atlas, At-antic, Boston, Engle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants', North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Trabenefit of this act:

Section 2. Before any fire district shall be constituted and organized in any town, under this act, a petition shall be presented to the inhabitants of the town at a legal town meeting, stating the limits of the proposed district, and requesting the said inhabitants to raise taxes for the establishment and maintants to raise taxes for the establishment and maintants of the said inhabitants of the proposed district, and requesting the said inhabitants to raise taxes for the establishment and maintants of the said inhabitants of the proposed district, and requesting the said inhabitants to raise taxes for the establishment and maintants of the said inhabitants of the said inhabitants of the proposed district, and requesting the said inhabitants of the proposed district, and request the said in the said inhabitants of the proposed distri

The second secon	
Counterfeit \$3 hills on many of	the New Englas
anks are in circulation-Perkins	stereotypeplate.
MAINE.	
gricultural, at Brewer, Me	no sale.
Sangor, Commercial, at Bangor.	3 a pret. d
langor Bank, at Bangor	worthless.
Sath Bank, at Bath closed	worthless.
astine Bank, at Castine broke	worthless.
itizens' Bank at Angusta	worthless.
itizens' Bank at Augusta,	a 7 " 11
ity Bank, at Portland	7 a 10
Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro	worthless.
Exchange, Portland, char exp	no sale.
rankfort Bank, at Frankfort	worthless.
Hobe Bank. at Bangor,	worthless.
leorgia Lumber Co. at Portland	worthless.
Iallowelland Augusta	worthless.
Kennebec Bank, at Hallowell	worthless.
Cennebunk, at Kennebunk . closed	worthless.
afayette at Bangor, char expired	3 a " "
Maine Bank, at Portland	2 a " "
dercantile. at Bangor	3 a 4 #
Oldtown, at Orono	
xford Bank, at Fryburg . Fraud.	worthless.
assamaquoddy, at Eastport	- 41
cople's Bank, at Bangor closed	worthless.
enchant Bank, at Bangor closed	no sale.
enobscot Bank, at Banger ortland, at Portland, ch. surrend	no sale.
tillwater Canal, at Orono broke	redeemed.
ass Bank	worthless.
aco Bank,t. Croix, at Calais	redeemed.
nion, at Brunswick, closing,	40 W
Mon, at Drunswick, closing,	redeemed.
Vashington County, at Culais	worthless.
Vestbrook, at Westbrook	
Vaterville, at Waterville closed	no sale.
Viscasset, at Wiscasset	worthless.
Vinthrop, at Winthrop closed	no sale
NEW HAMPSHI	RE.

Connecticut River Bank, Joseph Town, Andree expired...
Exeter, at Exeter, ch. expired...
Fartssers', at Amherst, ch. ex.
Hillsborough Bank, Hillsborough
New Hampshire, at Portsmouth,

NEW YORK.

by their orders.
Section 10. The engineers and other members of the fire department of any fire district, constituted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the same immunipar a i i inr a inr

If men attend what God doth teach